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The Freeman

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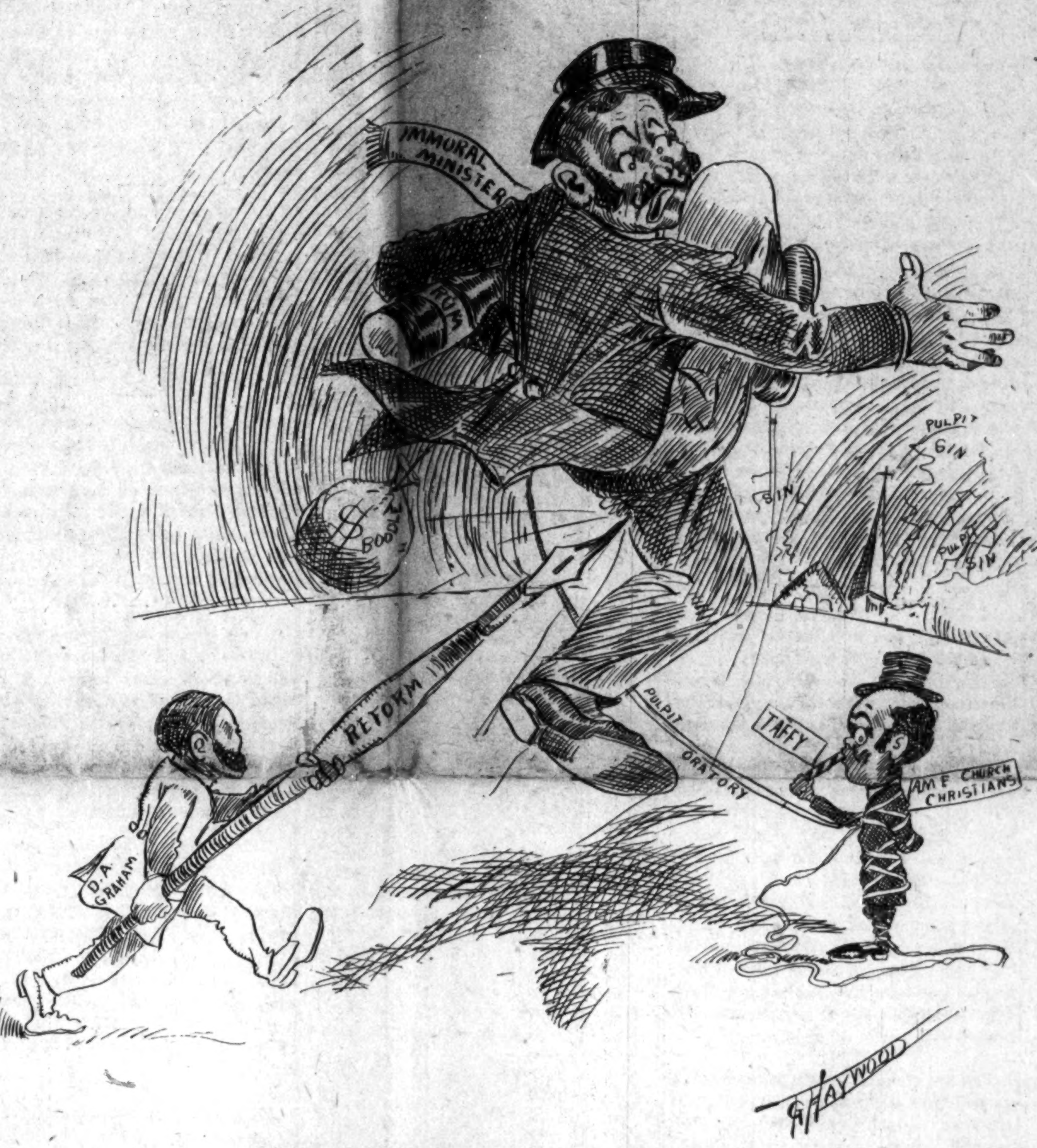
GETTING NEXT TO THE BIG ONES.



I'm Only Fighting in the High Places.

THOMPSON'S WEEKLY REVIEW

INDIANA'S POLITICIANS AND THE WORK AT WASHINGTON

SOME WELL DESERVED HONORS

Representatives on Washington School Board—Dr. Hall in Memphis—Afro-American Council Not to Meet in South.

(Staff Correspondence.)

No state in the American union appeared to better advantage than InIdiana in the phenomenal constructive work of the first session of the Fifty-ninth congress. All Hoosierdom, from the wave-kissed shores of Lake Michigan to the alluvial bottoms of Posey county, and from the classic eaves of Earlham College to the picturesque purlieus of Bagdad, rejoice in the magnificent record made in the legislative halls of the national capital by each and every one of her favorite sons. peace. How often, oh, how often, has Upon all of the great measures that came up for consideration, they talked elquently and voted wisely. They acquitted themselves like men—like loyal tribunes of the people.

As presiding officer of the United States senate, Vice President Charles Warren Fairbanks proved to be a tower of strength, assisting materially in expediting legislation, adhering rigidly to the highest standards of parliamentary procedure in the most trying emergencies, and ruling on every disputed point with such judicial calmness and consistent impartiality that both majority and minority cheerfully united in testifying to the rare quality of his labors as chairman of "the most dignified law-making body in the world." The eminent Indiana statesman was at his post day after day, regardless of the weather, declining pressing invitations to fill many attractive engagements elsewhere, and gave an added importance and usefulness to the vice presidential office, which had heretofore been looked upon by the aspiring geniuses of public life as a very respectable burying ground. Mr. Fairbanks has lost no prestige by accepting the vice presidency; on the contrary, the country knows him better than ever before for the brilliant intellectuality, patriotic devotion to sworn duty, comprehensive grasp of intricate national problems, personal affability and hospitable instincts that he possesses to a degree almost surprising to those who have not enjoyed the privilege of studying him at close range. The vice president's home has been the rallying point of Washington society throughout the congressional season, and as queen and helpmeet of that elegant, but ever simple domestic establishment, Mrs. Fairbanks has shown resplendently as the truest type of ideal American womanhood. The feeling is strong that when the White House becomes vacant Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks would make admirable tenants for four or eight years.

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Indiana has been fortunate in her senatorial representation. Senator Albert J. Beveridge has no superior in that august body as a thinker, an orator and a scholar. His knowledge of the larger issues pending before congress is that of an expert; it is acquired at first hand, through personal investigation. His magnificent work on the statehood bill and on the meat inspection measure alone would be sufficient to entitle him to an enduring place in the annals of American statesmanship. There are higher rewards in store for Mr. Beveridge.

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Senator J. A. Hemenway's comparatively brief career in the upper house has amply demonstrated the wisdom of those who sent him there as the successor to Mr. Fairbanks. His long experience in the lower house gave him a training which has brought untold benefits to the people of the state of Indiana, and made him at the outset a vital force in the affairs with which the senate had to deal. Mr. Hemenway is a hard worker and has a remarkable faculty for details, disposing of a variegated mass of business that would throw an Aldrich into sixteen spasms of despair, with a systematic patience and cheerful zeal that one can only contemplate in wonder. No matter is too large for his expansive mind to handle, and no interest of the humblest constituent is too small to command his best attention. Mr. Hemenway was particularly active in securing the passage of the rate bill, the pure food bill and the employers' liability bill, designed to protect the life, limb and health of the great body of toilers in shop, factory and mine. On the Panama canal, statehood, immigration, meat inspection and other measures marked "special" by the Roosevelt administration, Mr. Hemenway, like Mr. Beveridge, was as sound as a gold dollar. During the session Mr. Hemenway was appointed a member of the board of visitors of West Point military academy, and it is asserted by the wiseacres that in the event of Mr. Fairbanks' nomination for the presidency in 1908 the junior senator from Indiana will, in all probability, be selected as chairman of the republican national committee. The people are satisfied with Mr. Hemenway's stewardship, and nothing but resentment is felt among his neighbors and friends toward Senator LaFollette for the cheaply sensational and wholly uncalled for attack upon him at the Evansville Chautauqua a few days ago. The would-be reformer from Wisconsin is apt to get himself into hot water if he repeats his boorish reflections at any other point within the borders of Mr. Hemenway's state.

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The members of the house of representatives accredited to Indiana have also been very much alive during the session just closed. Acting as a unit on every measure of a fundamental character, they easily developed an influence that was of the greatest value to the administration and to the welfare of the state at critical moments. Mr. Watson, as the house "whip," was a factor in getting out a full vote when votes were at a premium, and his services in connection with the immigration bill won for him a warm place in the affections of Speaker Cannon and made him "solid" with his colleagues and constituents. Watson is admittedly in line for the speakership himself when "Uncle Joe" gets ready to surrender the reins. Mr. Overstreet's splendid management of the postoffice bill, the reforms instituted in the expenses and discipline of the government printing office through the investigation probe, deftly manipulated by Mr. Charles B. Landis, the insurance agitation led by Mr. Frederick Landis; Mr. Brick's eagle eye on the appropriations and his activity in behalf of statehood for the territories; the energy of Messrs. Gilbert, Foster and Crumpacker on judicial circuits and public buildings; the efforts of Messrs. Holliday, Cromer and Chaney on pension legislation, and Zenor and Dixon doing the best they could from the democratic, placed the Indiana delegation constantly in the limelight as able, conscientious and result-producing public servants. Indiana is learning the lesson taught by Maine—that in order to have weight in the councils of the nation it is well to get hold of good men as representatives and then keep them in the harness as long as they are willing to serve.

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The selection of Hon. John F. Cook, Dr. O. M. Atwood and Mrs. Mary Church Terrell as the three colored members of the board of education at Washington could scarcely have been improved upon. Mr. Cook has held many positions of trust in the District of Columbia and his life is an open record of usefulness. Dr. Atwood is a physician who stands high in the popular esteem, and whose unselfish labors for reform in the school system amply entitles him to consideration wherever right principles are held sacred. Mrs. Terrell is known the country over as a broad minded, public spirited woman, fertile in ideas looking to educational, moral and civic advancement. She is the only member of the board who has had previous experience as such, and her recall is a splendid endorsement of the excellence of her service of several years ago, when she retired voluntarily upon the accession of her husband, Judge R. H. Terrell, to the principalship of the M Street high school. The full board consists of nine members. It is significant that the colored people secured the proportion of representation desired without the intervention of a law requiring such division, although an effort was made to fix the same by congressional action. The colored members have some distinguished company, their associates including Rear Admiral G. W. Baird, U. S. navy; Mrs. Emma Brewer, wife of Justice Brewer of the supreme court; William V. Cox, president of the Second National bank, and others. It goes without the saying that the appointment of Mr. Cook, Dr. Atwood and Mrs. Terrell gives eminent satisfaction to the patrons of the colored schools of the District of Columbia, although some other very fine timber had to be passed over for them.

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Dr. George C Hall, Chicago's noted surgeon, recently gave a series of lectures and demonstrations before the Bluff City Medical society, an organization embracing the leading physicians and surgeons of Memphis, Tenn. The Memphis Appeal, the principal daily paper of the Tennessee metropolis, gave an interesting account of Dr. Hall's illuminating talks, and said he gave much encouragement to the local society and demonstrated several of the most difficult cases of abdominal surgery that had ever been called to the attention of the medical profession in that vicinity.

The complimentary dinner tendered Bishop Henry M. Turner in New York by Dr. Booker T. Washington was a fitting testimonial of the sturdy fight the venerable prelate has always put up in behalf of the race. Whether one agrees in toto with Bishop Turner's views on Africa as the future habitat of the Negro or not is of no consequence—for each man, woman and child is entitled to his honest opinion on such matters—all will agree that the doughty Georgian has never bitten his tongue or flinched from the responsibility when the vital interests of his people were at stake. He is frank, fearless and straightforward in all that he does and says, and he clings to the truth—the plain, unvarnished truth—both in the pulpit and out, when church or state is to be overhauled and brought to book for its shortcomings. Bishop Turner is one of the oldest advocates of the union of the three principal branches of the Methodist church, and he still hopes to see them under one grand administering authority before he is called hence. Dr. Washington acted as toastmaster at the dinner, which took place at the Stevens house on Broadway, and among the speakers were Editor T. Thomas Fortune, Collector C. W. Anderson, Bishop Alexander Walters, Register of the Treasury W. T. Vernon, Dr. H. T. Johnson, editor of the Christian Recorder, Dr. M. W. Gilbert, Dr. W. H. Brooks and Mr. Robert Cole. Bishop Turner's response to the fervent eulogies of his life and work was characteristic of the rugged common sense of the great churchman everybody knows and loves.

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The Negro people of the country are getting their second wind on the rate bill, and the question is freely debated whether or not a mistake has been made in jumping on the well-meant measure brought forward for the Negro's relief by Senator Foraker, of Ohio. We are discovering that hysteria is not statesmanship, and that when a whole loaf cannot be had, the half is better than nothing at all. President Roosevelt did not reject the rate bill, the meat inspection bill, the Panama canal legislation or any other important matter in angry haste merely because it was not just exactly what he wanted. He took the best he could get, awaiting an opportunity to get something better later on. The Negro would-be leaders have a great many things to learn, and tact, diplomacy, patience and temperance in utterance and action are not least among them. Now, let's get ready for a sober presentation of our case to the second session of the Fifty-ninth congress next December, and may the wisest, rather than the most vociferous counsel prevail.

The National Afro-American Council's leaders have made up their minds that they do not want a "pink tea" at Charlotte, N. C., nor a semi-social reunion at Washington this year. They are now "out for blood," and propose to be content no longer with half-way measures in their efforts to establish the Negro's right to citizenship and equality before the law. After a spirited conference, in which the ground was gone over thoroughly by the race's most thoughtful men, it was agreed that northern soil offered a more congenial site for the discussion of the suffrage wrongs of the race, and it was decided to hold the next meeting of the Council at New York October 9 to 11. The official report sent out concerning the approaching convention says that the Council will now concentrate its activities on this one point—the raising of sufficient funds to employ one of the best white lawyers in the country to carry up properly to the supreme court a case testing the revised constitutions of the southern states. This has never yet been done, and the Council has been advised by some of the most eminent lawyers that the southern constitutions, if properly exposed before the supreme court, would not stand for a minute. The local committee has been selected, with Rev. Dr. M. W. Gilbert as chairman and Mr. Fred R. Moore as secretary. The meeting will be held in St. Mark's church, and on the last night a big mass meeting will be held in Carnegie hall. The Afro-American Council does seem to have gotten down to bedrock at last, and the determined attitude just taken by the conferees will go far to hearten the masses of the race everywhere, and encourage them to give of their means, even at a large personal sacrifice, to settle once for all the status of the Negro as a part and parcel of the American body politic. The October meeting is happily located, the men behind it have the confidence of the real people of both races, and it is safe to predict that the convention will be epochal in its effect upon the paramount issue of the hour—Negro suffrage, which lies at the root of the black man's civil and political existence.

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Not long ago Corresponding Secretary L. G. Jordan sent out from the Louisville headquarters of the Council a statement that the sum of $100,000 would be asked as a sum to fight the disfranchising laws of the south, and that the new bank at Memphis, Tenn.,—the Solvent Banking and Trust company—had been selected as the repository of the money collected from the people. Lawyer J. T. Settle, Col. Robert R. Church and other re-

(Continued on page eight)

CALCIUM OF BETHEL LITERARY

CIVIL WAR IN NATION'S NOTED INTELLECTUAL CENTRE

PROF. RICHARDS TO THE RESCUE

True Inwardness of the Cromwell-Davidson "Bolt"—Miss Madre Sustained as President—Dr. Scott's Stand for Right.

(Staff Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1906.—There is a temporary lull in "the battle of the clans" within Bethel Literary and Historical association, owing to the setting in of the heated term, which carries many of the combatants and their allies out of the city at this period of the year for the annual "breathing spell." The country at large is deeply interested in and has a moral right to know all about the conditions prevailing "behind the scenes" of the time-honored forum that the immortal Bishop Daniel A. Payne and Frederick Douglass founded a quarter of a century ago and designed to be national in scope and influence. In recognition of this fact, I am taking advantage of the incidental "truce" to lay before the people a few chapters in the history that has led to the unfortunate split which developed at the late election of officers, and to give the true inwardness of the revolt of the handful of "insurgents" who have so ingloriously failed in their effort to be "the whole works."

A PEEP AT THE PAST.

The trouble, which had been silently brooding for more than a year, "came to a head" at the close of the association's regular season, when the sitting president, Shelby J. Davidson, seeing defeat for re-election staring him in the face, acting upon the advice of one J. Wesley Cromwell, of whom I shall have something to say hereinafter, precipitated a small-sized riot by refusing to permit the majority of the organization to vote as it wished for his successor. Cromwell, once a big man in Metropolitan M. E. church, of which the Bethel Literary is an integral part, has lately been deposed, because of his high-handed attempts to lord it over the new pastor, Dr. O. J. W. Scott, and have his way, right or wrong. Playing the role of the obsequious chamberlain to the pompous and conceited Rev. John A. Johnson, Cromwell was allowed to enjoy quite a sway as the dictator of Bethel's affairs during a portion of the reign of the imperious "Duke of Baltimore," and then, when a weakling was placed in temporary charge as pastor of Metropolitan church, the manner in which this man Cromwell wielded the "big stick" over the congregation and the society would have made Dick Croker in his palmiest days look like an amateur from Alexandria. He became known as an inverterate foe of aspiring young men, brooking no opposition from those who dared to appear as a rival for leadership, and it is a matter of common notoriety that Bethel's president, in order to exercise his legitimate authority and preserve some semblance of the dignity appertaining to his office, has been put to the necessity of transferring meetings of the organization to the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian church and other places, and when he did so, the high-purposed people of the association and the city followed him as a rebuke to Cromwell's bullying encroachments. But the rise to power of strong men of the W. H. Richards, F. J. Cardozo, L. G. Gregory, Kelly Miller, George W. Jackson and W. L. Houston type, supplementing the Douglasses, the Terrells, the Bowens, the Smiths, the Baileys, the Lawsons and other sterling pioneers of the liberal school, clipped the Cromwellian wings. Reinforced by active workers from the live Second Baptist Lyceum and the Pen and Pencil and Book-Lovers' Club, they wrought a most healthful regeneration, and began to administer to the erstwhile dictator some very timely "lickings" at the recurring elections, when he sought to control by "proxies" and other underhanded devices. The disintegration of the bourbonis dynasty speedily ensued, and "fogyism" tottered to its fall.

(Continued on page four.)

IN THE WOMAN'S WORLD.

BY "DOROTHY"

This column is devoted to the interests of women. Address all communications to "Dorothy," The Freeman, Indianapolis, Ind.

FATE AND I.

BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

Wise men tell me thou, O fate,
Art invincible and great.

Well, I own thy prowess, still
Dare I flout thee with my will

Thou canst shatter in a span
All the earthly pride of man,

Outward things thou canst control,
But stand back—I rule my soul.

Death? 'Tis such a little thing—
Scarcely worth the mentioning.

What has death to do with me,
Save to set my spirit free?

Something in me dwells, O fate,
That can rise and dominate,

Loss, and sorrow, and disaster
How, then, fate, art thou my master?

In the great primeval morn
My immortal will was born.

Part of that stupendous cause
Which conceived the solar laws,

Lit the suns and filled the seas—
Royalest of pedigrees.

That great cause was love, the source,
Who most loves has most of force.

He who harbors hate one hour
Saps the soul of peace and power

He who will not hate his foe
Need not dread life's hardest blow.

In the realm of brotherhood,
Wishing no man aught but good.

Naught but good can come to me—
This is love's supreme decree.

Since I bar my door to hate,
What have I to fear, O fate?

Since I fear not—fate I vow,
I the ruler am, not thou.

What Girls Must Not Do. Place reliance in the the the drawing quality of a graceful pose. Talk about the extent of their wardrobe in public places. Regard it pretty to pout when a man fails to notice compliments. Carry their jealousy so conspicously as to be generally noticed. Use the forcible expressions which so easily can be misconstrued Show a desire for an extravagant display at a social assemlage. Attempt to force a man into heavy expenditure every time they are taken out. Give away the pretty little trinkets presented to them as evidence of good feeling. Permit any familiarities whatever from men.

Bachelors to Name a Full Ticket. A State convention of bachelors and old maids will be held at Forest City, Ia., July 25 for the purpose of putting in nomination a full ticket and formulating a platform advocating emphatically race suicide. President Roosevelt will be attacked for causing big families by his hostility to race suicide and it will be declared the only way to down trusts is to reduce the population so that the people will have a better chance for a good living and be better able to cope with monopoly. The convention is called by Clinton Merrich, chairman of the "old bachelors' committee," and quite well known over the State as the "king of bachelors."

Milliners to Test the Bird Law. As to the result of a conference at Albany N. Y., between Commissioner Whipple of the State Forest, Fish and Game Department and B. F. Feiner, representing the millinery importers of New York City, relative to the enforcement of the law which prohibits the possession for sale or the sale of feathers or parts of foreign birds in that state, a test case will be prepared. Commissioner Whipple, however, insists that under the Lacey law passed by Congress, and the State law and the Court of Appeals decision in the Silz case, the sale of aigrettes and feathers imported even from other countries is prohibited. Mr. Feiner told commissioner, that in his opinion, the sale of parts of foreign birds cannot be stopped under the law.

At the Age of 105 Years. "Aunt Fanny" Lomax, an old mammy of the true type died in Virginia, across the river from Washington recently. She was 105 years old and remembered dimly many incidents of the war of 1912. As for the civil war she remembered vividly many events of that great struggle. "Aunt Fanny" was born in 1801, and grew up as a slave on the plantation of William Buckner, on the Rappahannock River. When she reached the age of 100 years she received hundreds of letters from physicians asking her for her rules of life. She replied that she never wore low-necked dresses or short sleeves. For years she had smoked a blackened old clay pipe,

The use of snuff among women is an exceedingly dirty habit, which is not confined to any particular class of women or certain section of the country. Many who in every other respect seem cultured and refined are slaves to this dreadful habit. It is many times worse than the tobacco habit in men.

Think of yourself, therefore nobly, and you will live nobly. You will realize on earth that type of character and faith which is the highest ideal of philosopher, hero and saint.—Exchange

FORD'S HAIR POMADE
FORMERLY KNOWN AS
"OZONIZED OX MARROW"
Makes the Hair Long, Soft and Easy to Comb
READ WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

Key West, Fla., Aug. 28, 1904.
I used only one bottle of your pomade and my hair has stopped breaking off and has greatly improved. When I started using this wonderful preparation my hair was seven inches long and now it is ten inches or more. Yours truly,
314 Southard St. MINNIE FOASTER.

West Chester, Pa., Mch. 30, 1905.
I had typhoid fever and my hair all came out. I used three bottles of your pomade, and now my hair is nine inches long and very thick and nice and straight. Most every one seeing how good your pomade did my hair, they too are anxious for it. My hair is an example to every one. Yours respectfully, ELLA BYE.

Brookhaven, Miss., Aug. 13.
Gentlemen: I must confess I never tried any preparation so excellent for the hair. My hair was turning gray and was rather deadly but since I have been using your hair pomade my hair has turned black like it was when I was a girl and it has a lively, glossy color.
C. L. ROBERTS.

Colvert, Tex., Mch. 31, 1905.
I have used one bottle of your pomade and my hair is now perfectly straight, soft and black as silk. I will not be without it.
RHODA EDWARDS.

Atlanta, Ga., June 6, 1900.
Gentlemen: I have used your pomade and have found it to do more than it is recommended to do. It stops the hair from falling out and breaking off, and cleans the scalp and makes the hair soft, pliable and glossy. MAGGIE REND.

Paris, Mo., July 15, 1899.
Gentlemen: When I began using your pomade my head was so bald I was ashamed of myself, but now my hair has grown three inches all over my head and I have been using it only two months.
IDA PRETER.

I have seen the original letters and testimonials to the genuineness of the statements.
ELWOOD C. KNOX Manager The Freeman.

FORD'S HAIR POMADE, formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW," so straightens **Kinky or Curly Hair** that it can be put up in any style desired consistent with its length, and is the only safe preparation known to us that makes **Kinky or Curly Hair straight**, as shown above. Its use makes the most **stubborn, harsh, kinky or curly** hair **soft, pliable** and **easy** to comb. These results may be obtained from one treatment; 2 to 4 bottles are usually sufficient for a year. The use of **FORD'S HAIR POMADE** ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") removes and prevents dandruff, relieves itching, invigorates the scalp, stops the hair from falling out or breaking off, makes it grow, and by nourishing the roots, gives it new life and vigor. Being elegantly **perfumed** and **harmless**, it is a toilet necessity for ladies, gentlemen and children. **FORD'S HAIR POMADE** ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") has been made and sold continuously since about 1858, and the label, "OZONIZED OX MARROW," was registered in the United States Patent Office in 1874. In all that long period of time there has never been a bottle returned from the hundreds of thousands we have sold. **FORD'S HAIR POMADE** remains sweet and effective, no matter how long you keep it. Be sure to get **Ford's**, as it's use makes the hair STRAIGHT, SOFT and PLIABLE. Beware of imitations. Remember that **FORD'S HAIR POMADE** ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") is put up only in **50c.** size, and is made only in Chicago and by us. The genuine has the signature, Charles Ford, Prest., on each package. Refuse all others Full directions with every bottle. Price only 50c. Sold by druggists and dealers. If your druggist or dealer cannot supply you, he can procure it from his jobber or wholesale dealer, or send us 50c. for one bottle, postpaid, or $1.40 for three bottles, or $2.50 for six bottles, express paid. We pay postage and express charges to all points in U. S. A. When ordering send postal or express money order, and mention name of paper you saw this advertisement in. Write your name and address plainly to

THE OZONIZED OX MARROW CO.
Dept. A, 76 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
(None genuine without my signature. Agents Wanted everywhere.)
Charles Ford Prest

To remove grass stains from clothing rub them thoroughly with molasses and allow it to remain on the article until it is laundried and it will be seen that the stains have disappeared.

SCHEMES OF THIEVES

TRICKS OF THOSE WHO OPERATE IN JEWELRY STORES.

The Way One Place Was Completely Cleaned Out—How Show Windows Are Broken—Getting a Safe That Was Bolted to the Flooring.

A number of jewelers were dining together and with the cigars the talk turned on jewelry thieves and their methods.

The first story was told of an individual who was seen lounging about the plate front window of a jewelry store. No particular attention was paid to the man at the time, but the clerks recalled the incident after the robbery. In this instance the man appeared a number of times in front of the store. One evening soon after dark there was a sudden crash, and a robber was actively engaged in scooping in jewels with a hooked stick. In thirty seconds he was done and away. Bystanders stood as if petrified until the man struck out at a run. Then the store people and the bystanders realized what had occurred and shouting "Thief!" started after the man.

The man dropped his bag. The pursuers stopped and seized the bag. They returned to the store with the bag in high glee, remarking incidentally that there was no need in chasing the thief because here were the goods. The proprietor of the store and all the clerks had followed, but, having farther to go than the crowd, were behind and were met by the people with the bag. Proudly the bag was opened. It contained a brick. The thief had dropped it to check the pursuit. Realizing the trick had succeeded, the crowd, headed by the salesmen and proprietor, went back to the store, only to discover that the window had been cleaned of stock and the counters were bare of a number of costly articles.

A policeman on duty said that after the proprietor and clerks of the store ran for the departing thief a neatly dressed gentleman, with all the airs of a member of the firm, gave directions to two other men to get the stuff out of the windows and told him (the officer) that this was being done as a precaution against theft while the window was broken. In some first class stores there is a regular danger signal arranged, and the men are drilled each week. When the danger gong sounds one man takes his place at the door, another at the telephone to send word to the police, another with running qualities makes for the door in readiness to pursue, and so on.

Among other stories told were some relating to the tricks and devices of the jewelry thieves. The robber often works at night or sometimes during a crowd by cutting out a disk of glass near where some costly goods are shown. He may reach in and secure something and be off before detected if he is quick. Sometimes he has a tong instrument hidden under his coat, so that he can reach in and pick up a watch. Often again he uses a simple stick with a slightly turned end, hooking into a ring.

The process of crushing in a plate front during the intervals of the patrol of the police, at the same time making no noise, is done by pasting cloth or heavy paper on the glass. A wood mallet is used, the hammer ends being securely bound up in a heavy woolen fabric stuffed with excelsior or kindred material. With this soft headed mallet it is possible to bang away noiselessly at the glass until the pane begins to crumble. Unless the plate is usually thick an opening can be made without much trouble.

In recent years jewelry thieves, like bank robbers, have rented quarters near the place they intended to rob and lived there long enough to study the situation. In one case a room was hired over a jewelry store and entrance effected to the store by means of a rope ladder dropped from the window of the room to a window leading to a hall in the store portion. In another case the bar spreader was used to open the bars of a window. This device consists of a spirally threaded shaft fitted into two blocks, with a central piece with a bar for turning. The blocks are adjusted between two bars, the central piece turned, whereupon the spiral shaft causes the blocks to expand sidewise, forcing the bars open. Then the intruder can pass in.

A story was told of the removal of a safe in which the proprietor of a jewelry store was accustomed to put his costly stock each night. It was not a large safe, but exceedingly strong, and because of its light weight a number of bolts were put through the floor and connected with the safe bottom. The proprietor often said that thieves could not take the safe unless they took floor and all. Not long after the store was entered, and, behold, [illegible] thieves had sawed out the section of the floor to which the safe was fixed. The safe was bound up with rope, the latter passed under the separated section of flooring, and, when the boards were sawed through, safe, floor and all were lowered into the basement and readily moved out through the basement door, put into an express wagon and carted off.—Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

Harsh Measures.

"Don't you occasionally have company at the house that bores you?"

"Often, but we have a remedy. We always let our little Johnnie recite."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

RACE GLEANINGS.

The True Reformers' Bank at Richmond, Va., did a business for the current year amounting to over a half million dollars.

Butte, Montana, boasts of a Negro millionaire, Charles F. Jones, who has valuable interests in the silver and copper mines of the locality.

At a recent lecture given for charity at the Odeon in St. Louis by Dr. Booker T. Washington the net proceeds were $805 53 Dr. Washington surprised the committee by donating $125 00 of his customary fee of $200 00 for the same laudable cause.

The Chicago postoffice is the best example of what civil service does for a young man or woman of intelligence. There are probably fully 300 or more colored men and women in all branches of the postoffice, and they have all won their places by competitive examinations.

T. P. Johnson, the oldest colored lawyer of Arkansas, who died at Little Rock recently, was 94 years of age, and had practiced law 36 years. He was a strong race man. Was twice elected president of the Negro State Bar Association, and served two terms as honorary president.

Raphael B Barrow of New Orleans, La., has been appointed to a clerkship in the Coast and Geodetic Survey. He was for many years a clerk in the postoffice at New Orleans; his present appointment is the result of a competitive civil service examination in which he attained an unusually high average.

A new steam laundry has opened in St. Louis by J. K. Mason, and is one of the points of great interest to home people, as well as visitors from abroad. Every day the place is visited by a score or more of people who, after inspecting the plant, go away with increased respect for the genius and business enterprise of our race.

At the recent convention of photographers of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia, the work of Mr. Daniel Freeman, a colored photographer of Washington, D. C., received a high per cent above the average required, and was hung in a special salon amidst the work of some of the finest professionals of the country.

All Saints Episcopal Church in St. Louis has succeeded in locating a new site in a most desirable neighborhood at a cost of $35,000, securing the beautiful stone edifice at the northeast corner of Garrison avenue and Locust street. now occupied by the Unitarians, well known as the Church of Messiah. It is one of the handsomest churches in the city and its acquisition marks a big step forward for the colored people of St. Louis.

On account of continued ill health Mr. Lloyd G. Wheeler, business agent at Tuskegee Institute, has been compelled to take leave of absence. He has gone to St. Louis, Mo., to be with his daughter for a season, and will spend the rest of the time in more northern climes Mr. E T. Attwell of the principal's office, has been placed in charge of the work as acting business agent. Mr. Attwell's fitness for the work in question is well known to all connected with the school.

Jim Washington, an old Negro who was born and raised on a plantation near Halletsville, Mo., has invented and obtained a patent on an improved cotton bailing press. It is claimed by those who have examined the invention that it will revolutionize the present method of handling cotton. Instead of having to treat cotton to the two processes of ginning and compressing, as now, the ginning and baling will be done at one time. Cotton men are much interested in the invention.

Congress has passed a law to raise the salaries of the school teachers in Washington 14 per cent. This law will affect very favorably the salaries of over 350 colored teachers, principals and supervisors in Washington. The School Board is to be composed of nine members, three of which are to be women. The board already has two colored members, Lawyer Bundy, a prominent attorney of Washington, holding an important place on the board, is one, and Mrs. Bettie G. Francis, the wife of Dr. John R. Francis of Washington, is the other colored member.

The Union Transportation Company, organized in Nashville, Tenn., to run an automobile line to accommodate Negroes who are "jim crowed" by the city lines, is having a multitude of troubles. Tacks have been placed on the streets to ruin the rubber tires, power was denied by the electric corporation, and exorbitant license fees were charged, and now their own newly installed dynamo has failed, necessitating further delay. In the meantime the patient walkers are still walking rather than be 'jim-crowed" by the regular company.

A five-foot brass lawn seat has been placed in the plot of ground in the cemetery at Mayville, N. Y., where lie the remains of the big-hearted author and champion of Liberty, Judge Albion W. Tourgee, and where stands the Tourgee monument dedicated on Decoration Day. The seat is the gift of the Colored Ministers' Union of Cleveland, Ohio, as a permanent memorial and as an expression of the gratitude of the race for the distinguished services of the deceased jurist. On a copper plate is this inscription: "From Afro-Americans, Cleveland. Ohio."

EVENTS AT THE FALLS CITY

Louisville, Ky., Special.

The Peytonia Cook Book is now on sale.

• • •

Even the drug store can't sell soda water, the "lid" is on tight.

• • •

Mr. Hunley Goodall now domiciled at his country home raising chickens and receiving friends.

• • •

The Teachers Institute was in session this week with a large attendance, Prof. R. E Meyzeek presided.

• • •

Letters have been received from the Hampton delegation stating that their time is being spent most profitably and delightfully.

• • •

Mrs Virginia Mitchell and daughter Emma were in the city enroute from Kansas to Bowling Green, Ky., where Rev. Robert Mitchell has taken charge of the State Street Baptist Church.

• • •

Miss N. Helen Burroughs has returned from a trip to Pine Bluff, Arkansas The "Baptist Vanguard" states that our charming speaker delivered a notable address to the Women's Convention Miss Burroughs has honor at home and prestige abroad.

• • •

Col. W. C. Owens was nominated by the 5th Congressional Convention last week. Col. Owens is a stalwart Republican, a political orator and a magnificent campaigner. A few Negroes were in the primary working for him, but the voting class has been rather reticient about their support.

• • •

Socially the opening summer season has been gay. There were four indoor shirt waist dances at Odd Fellow Hall. The elite was out in dotted swiss, organdie and all kinds of silks. Many went out to private picnics the 4th. The different social clubs were in evidence at the Episcopal Outing.

• • •

The K of P. Grand Lodge at Henderson, Ky., will be a big event in that section. Grand Chancellor Snoden and ex-grand Chancellor Washington are candidates for Chancellor. Both are trimming their sails and a lively fight will be on. Socially the delegates will have a great time Henderson being one of the most hospitable towns in Ky.

• • •

The storm or investigation of school affairs has temporially blown away and Mr, Dave Steward bore all the responsibility and shielded the trustees from danger It is seldom that white men find such a good angel. Altho the grand jury did not report, public sentiment may bring to light who the "buyers and sellers" have been in the last few years, at least.

• • •

The biggest Main St, business man spoke to the representative of the Freeman in the highest praise relative to the genuine and hearty support the Negroes were giving the Y. M. C. A. Building Fund "They have shown remarkable degree of union and pride that I suggest that in one large room they starts Penny Savings Bank," says this prince of merchants. This same white friend has materially befriended the Negroes, aside from giving such good advice.

• • •

Quite a deal of effort is being made by several business men to arouse the sleepy ones. More spirit and enthusiasm coupled with union and harmony is the pass word of D. L. Knight, Rochelle Smith, James Brown, Wm. Spradling and others who are interested in the general progress of Louisville Negroes. With the above business men there is a desire to assemble all the business men of the city and elect delegates to the National Negro Business Men's League which meets at Atlanta.

C. B. Lewis.

The Elks at Fort Worth, Tex., are preparing for the Grand Lodge, at Columbus, O., in August.

Precocious Fox.

Charles James Fox is probably the only man who ever made a maiden speech in the commons while still a youth in his teens. He was nineteen when he took his seat for Midhurst, and within a few months he had made three excellent speeches. And yet even at this early age Fox used frequently to sit up all night drinking and gambling.

Mistaken Idea.

"It may be laid down as a broad proposition," said the professor of political economy, "that you cannot get something for nothing."

"I once got the measles for nothing, professor," interrupted the young man with the wicked eye.—Chicago Tribune.

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W. Forrest Cozart, Editor.

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EASTERN BRANCH
17 N. Kentucky Ave.,
Atlantic City, N. J.

MINNEAPOLIS HOTEL NOTES.

R. Mcse is the best man at the National Cafe.

C. Sanders of the Nicolett Cafe passed through the city recently.

W. M Dawson, headwaiter at the Spaulding Hotel, at Duluth was in the city last week.

Henry Harris, second-waiter at the Commercial Club and accepted a higher position at New York.

S. Crawford is still delivering the goods at the West Hotel with his assistants, J. Scott and S. Anderson,

Hotel work is very plentiful here. Waiters will do well to come this way. A good second wait r is wanted at the Commercial Club; good salary paid each week. C. W, Dwyer. headwaiter. Fifty waiters wanted at Lake Minetanka, report at Hotel Dwyer, 224 Washington ave, S.

C, W. Dwyer of the Commercial Club is still at the helm with an ever watchful eye. W. M. Garrett, 1st. captain; W M. Hodge, second; E. L. Patterson, 3rd·, James Baker, general all around man are the officers of the crew of twenty-seven. Frank Crowder for fourteen years the head bellman of the club has a splendid crew, and F. McKinn is one of them.

INDIVIDUAL HOTEL DIRECTORY

[One address line $4.00 per year; including subscription to The Freeman, in advance.]

HEADWAITERS.

J. W. Redmond, Headweiter of The Carroll, Vicksburg, Miss, 10-06.
C. W. Dwyer, headwaiter Commercial Club Minneapolis, Minn. 8 '05
C. H. Plummer, headwaiter Hotel Brunswick, Uniontown, Pa. 10-05
R. H. Bradley, Headwaiter Menger Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. 3-06
G. W. Bland, Headwaiter of The Oliver, South Bend, Ind. 12-06

HOTEL DIRECTORY

This column used exclusively for the addresses of hotels, restaurants, lodging and boarding houses and club rooms throughout the country, and intended as a guide for the traveling public—you business solicited.

Hotel Dwyer (European) C. W. Dwyer, proprietor. First class rooms by the day, week or month, with heat, electric light and bath, 224 Washington Avenue, South, Minneapolis, Minn.

Hotel Reformer—First class in all respects 900 N. 6th street, Richmond, Va. A. W. Holmes, manager.

Moore's Hotel—First-class roomsand board Rooms neatly furnished, 712 and 714 W. 9th street Little Rock, Ark.

Waldorf-Astoria Hotel—327 Laurel street, Hot Springs, Ark.

Cora's Lunch Room – 220 Fifth Street, Little Rock, Ark.

Black's Hotel—A modern first-class hotel for colored people, H. Black, Manager, Evansville, Ind.

The Parker House—Rooms, bath J. W Holliman, proprietor. Indianapolis, Ind.

The following crew is stationed at the Hotel Holland at Orange, Tex, Office, Victor Auberspand; head-porter, Joe Shordon; Grintour, dining room; Henry Harris, headwaiter: Burton Woods, captain of the watch: S. B. Batom, floor-walker, Side men: Charles Chappel, Lucus Paterson, Jesse Jackson Jeff Shorter, Garfield Davis, Willie Williams, Eddie Hills, John Nickson, Kitchen: J. E. Neasby, chef; J. E. Burns, second; F. Romio, third; A. Tavor Baker, E. Romio, pantryman. They are all well-trained hotel men and are giving capital satisfaction to the manager, Col. James Furlong.

There are dinning rooms and restaurants in which a waiter at one table will in no instance, in no emergency, perform even a trifing act for the benefit of an adjoining table; the guests must wait until their particular waiter returns before they can be served with a spoon, a napkin, or anything else. In other dining rooms waiters seem to work for the general good of the establishment; they assist each other when necessary. It is needless to say which kind of service best suits the patrons. To sit at a table for ten or fifteen minutes in need of something, while waiters stand around idle, never lifting a finger, is not a condition of things either pacifying or satisfying when one is in a hurry.

The above editorial from the "Hotel World" is a timely one and it is well said. The editor after reminds the reader that the waiter should be gentlemanly in their deportment in the dining room as well as elsewhere, also that they should be kind and obliging towards each other as well as to the guest. By so doing they would make a favorable impression, not only upon the guest he serves, but upon all guests within sight, as they all observe the waiters action all over the room, without any pretense of doing so. Another important item a waiter should never commit an untidy act in the dining room as some of the guests will be sure to see him. It is these make or mar the colored waiters reputation.

The Boston Guardian, in a recent editorial squib, attempts to give out the impression that its columns contain matter that somebody thinks worthy of being stolen, and palmed off as original. Brer Trotter ought to see an alienist about that malady of his.

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BREWERS & BOTTLERS
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HIGH GRADE BEER.
——TELEPHONES 935 -

A Few Words in Reference to the "Clansman."

I have read both the "Leopard Spots," and the "Clansman." I also witnessed its production in this city, and I cannot but conclude that the "Clansman" slanders the south, and places a stigma upon the fair eschueon of southern chivalry. It must have pained the hearts of close observers to see the theatre crowded on this occassion with women and children, and to hear the hearty applaud given every anachistic threat made against the Negro.

I shake with fear for the future of this government when that decade arrives that the children who are now taught to applaud the "Clansman" and its teachings become the guiding spirits of our government.

To me it seems an awful picture where Ben. Cameron and Nellie Graham, representing the best blood and sentiments of the south, take the terrible oath of the Klu Klux Klan, and swear unto God to co-operate with each other in committing mignight murders upon the terrified Negroes. This can not be, evidently the South is being slandered. Do they not tell us in the daily dispatches that whenever a Negro is lynched or burned at the stake, and jails, court houses and sections of cities burned that it is the work of the lawless and drunken rowdies ? Then why should the Southern Amousement Co. persist in slandering the south by producing the "Clansman?"

Another thought gleaned from the "Clansman" is that when Gen. Lee and his army surrendered at Appomattox, they returned home and wage a rentless war upon the poor, ignorant, and defenseless blacks under the cover of darkness bound by the oath of the Klu Klux Klan, while by kind treatment and the proper training every Negro would have shown the same disposition and meakness as Nelse and Cora.

Besides creating a large amount of social prejudice, the "Clansman" also revives sectional prejudice in attempting to prove that those who wore the blue and those who guided the government and gave us this golden era at peace, prosperity and happiness, were wrong.

Is, or is not, the "Clansman" a slander on the south?

SHORT FLIGHTS.

BY R. W. THOMPSON.

Ode to My Old Kentucky Home.

The dove's notes are the saddest,
In Kentucky;
The streams dance on the gladdest,
In Kentucky;
Hip pockets are the thickest,
Corkscrews turn the slickest,
In Kentucky.

The women are the sweetest,
In Kentucky;
Thoroughbreds the fleetest,
In Kentucky;
Oratory is the handiest,
Hospitality's the grandest—and
Politics the d——dest,
In Kentucky.

The demand of this practical era is for "education that hits the mark."

• • •

It is a safe bet that public life has not seen the last of Judson W. Lyons.

• • •

The June weddings have all been "pretty," and so have the June brides.

• • •

It is one of the ironies of Fate that a fakir invariably gets faked by his own faking.

• • •

A man ought to receive as hearty a welcome at church as he is sure to get at a saloon.

• • •

William Jennings Bryan may as well begin on the rough draft of his letter of acceptance.

• • •

Dr. Booker T. Washington again made "the speech of his life" at the Wilberforce Golden Jubilee.

• • •

Any coward can commit suicide. It takes a brave man to fight out the problem of life to a finish.

• • •

Doubtless Dr. Graham's ears burned mightily during the session of the A. M. E. Bishop's Council at Wilberforce.

• • •

Bethel Literary and Historical Association at Washington is in luck. It isn't every lyceum that can boast of a modern Portia for President.

• • •

It is signicant that the lives of Harry Thaw, Evelyn Nesbit and Standford White all "point a moral," even if they do not "adorn a tale."

• • •

A "Jeff Davis" in the United States Senate produces no feeling of hilarity among the ten millions of Negroes for whom he must help make laws.

• • •

The present hot spell is said to be due to the super-heated condition of the Kentucky Baptists. They are wrestling with the State University problem.

• • •

Preachers who foist ancient and uninteresting sermons upon the people cannot blame any one but themselves if they are greeted by empty benches.

• • •

Education that is cultural is a blessed privilege; but education that is vocational is a prime necessity. Both are desirable, but the latter is essential.

• • •

If a man feels that he is in the right, let him stick to his principles. The masses will one day catch up with his advanced ideas. They will rise up and call him blessed.

• • •

There is a noticeable trend of Negro sentiment toward the Catholic church. The reasons behind this peculiar activity offers the student of religious thought a fine field for investigation.

• • •

The "intellegent compositor" on the Star of Zion, who set up a reference to Dr. G. C. Clement as a "vile" editor—when the correspondent meant "virile," needs praying for. He is "the limit."

• • •

Some of the brethren who quibble the fiercest and clamor the loudest as to what constitutes orthodox baptism, have a chronic dislike for honest toil, and habitually neglect to pay their family's grocery bill.

• • •

The bill before Congress providing for an increase in the pay of letter-carriers ought to pass without question. The nation has no harder worked class of public servants than its "penny-postmen."

• • •

Practical Christianity, conscientiously applied to the everyday affairs of life, will do more for communities, churches, schools, and society all that the most rigid adherence to doctrinal "isms" and "ologies" can accomplish.

• • •

Florida's Afro-American business men and women are several laps ahead of their brethren in most of the other states of the Union. Action is the golden text at this time. August 29-31 is not many weeks away.

• • •

Narrow denominationalists are too prone to denounce as a "heretic" any courageous seeker after truth who refuses to blindly subscribe to the absurd superstitions and dogmastic notions that obtained in the the Middle Ages of religious investigation.

• • •

Down South Senator Foraker's famous amendment to the rate bill, designed to secure equal accommodations for the Negroes of that section, proved so popular that 700 "pickaninies" were named for him during the controversy over the measure in the Senate.

• • •

The commencement address of Prof. W. E. Burghardt DuBois at the nation's capital, was no doubt a fine literary effort, but somehow, it failed to make a "hit" with the Washington dailies. They handled the matter most gingerly.

• • •

Rev. D. A. Graham is raising chickens on his nice little farm at Franklin, Ind. We know of some ministerial brethren who wish he would confine his attention to raising chickens, and stop raising so much of—that other thing they claim he has been raising for several months.

• • •

The southern Negro should dig the Panama Canal. It is to the foundation of the South's future greatness in commerce and manufacturers, and it should be a monument to the fidelity, brawn and industrial utility of America's black yeomanry. Keep this idea before Secretary Taft.

• • •

Dr. J. E. Shepard, the dauntless young North Carolina leader, had an interesting conference with Vice-President Fairbanks the other day. The genial Indianian is wonderfully popular with all classes in the Tar Heel State, and he was particularly glad to hear from his host of colored friends through their accepted spokesman, Dr. Shepard.

• • •

The District of Columbia Branch of the National Negro Business League will send 15 delegates to the Atlanta meeting. The personnel of the party is as follows: John A. Lankford, chairman; W. Calvin Chase, Daniel Freeman, W. R. Griffin, C. H. Watson, W. L. Pollard, C. F. M. Browne, A. N. Scurlock, Henry Lassister, A. S. Gray, W. H. Davis, Dr. M. B. Williams, A. H. Underdown, Mrs. L. R. Clark and W. H. Clifford. There is some valuable "new blood" in this enterprising aggregation.

• • •

Is there any hope for the redemption of the average Negro guitar-player? Our scheme of economy has as yet provided no destiny for this species of the wandering minstrel, relic of knight errantry, this troubadour left over from the pulsating days of chivalry to be frost-bitten by an unsentimental age. "23" for the genus guitar-picker! He is n. g.

• • •

The illiterate white children of the South should, by all means, be provided with suitable schools, for upon their emancipation from the thralldom of ignorance and its concomitant prejudice, the race problem cannot be solved. Educate them—not as President Abercrombie says in advance of Negro children—but instruct them both at the same time, and let them approach their issues with equal intelligence.

• • •

The new undertaking firm of Clifford & Rogers has "caught on" in Washington. Cleveland achieves an individual triumph in the success her favorite sons are making. They have a valuable ally in the person of William T. Smith, the expert embalmer and funeral director, who carried on the business of the Winslow company for so many years with signal success.

• • •

Several of the Springfield, Mo., lynchers have been apprehended, and placed in jail, with a charge of murder in the first degree written opposite their names. Gov. Folk is going after the lynching evil with the weapons that are sure to break it up. The knowledge that there is a day of reckoning in store will deter the most vindictive mobocrat from plying his favorite trade.

• • •

Convention Hall at Washington is all right for monster mass meetings, fairs, commencements, etc., but when orators are to be selected, those in authority should be careful to see that only the leather-lunged and stentorian are given the floor. Only the front rows heard Prof. DuBois at the recent joint commencement of the M Street High, Armstrong Training and Normal No. 2 schools.

• • •

The Panama Canal people will use imported Spaniards, in conjunction with the Negro labor from Jamaica and Barbadoes, believing that better results can be obtained by having a variety of classes to work with. To vary the mixture a little more, why not try to recruit a force of 10,000 Negroes from our southern states? New Orleans would make an excellent recruiting station.

• • •

The Washington Record propounds a pertinent query when it asks what on earth possessed Prof. Councill to invite Dr. Ransom to be his commencement orator, knowing as he did the temperament, sentiments and rumored habits of the latter. The press gang is now wondering if the worthy principal of Normal would be tactless or reckless enough to go hunting for a gas-leak with a lighted match.

• • •

Capt. G. J. Austin's Cadet School near Stony Hollow, N. Y., is attracting no end of attention at the hands of the natives, who have never seen anything like it before. Distinguished visitors are coming to see what the well-groomed boys are doing, and the experiment will no doubt be such a success as to insure its permanance as a summer institution. The camp is a beauty, and the location is a happy selection.

• • •

Mr. Fortune tells a big bunch of truth when he says that the race is blessed with an abundance of capital editors, but what journalism stands in the sorest need of at this time is capable, resourceful and energetic business managers. It takes money to run the proper kind of a newspaper, and it takes a good man to get the money out of the people, after the editor has faithfully performed his whole duty.

• • •

The Foraker-Warner amendment has been decently interred beneath an overwhelming avalanche of popular condemnation—but the "jim crow" car flourishes as defiantly as of yore in every state that wants it, and the railroads, free from federal review, cannot be compelled to furnish even "equal accommodations" for first-class fares, unless they see fit to do so. The black man is not in the rate bill, as it stands.

• • •

The rumor of Miss Marion Smart's engagement to Mr. Moses Moore, the noted turfman of Dayton, Ohio, is being renewed. It is sincerely hoped that the forthcoming matrimonial alliance will not result in her retirement from the stage, which she elevates and adorns by her winsome and wholesome personality. The Negro Thespian world needs morer earnest, painstaking and characterful women like Marion Smart.

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THE TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE is now offering extended courses in both theory and practice to young men anxious to secure advanced instruction in Architectural Drawing and Electrical Engineering. Persons desiring to take advanced or elementary courses in either of the subjects will find the opportunity to obtain instruction at Tuskegee Institute such as few institutions can offer. There is a growing demand for young men who fit themselves, by completing the Architectural Drawing course, to make plans for houses and who can do the work required in Electrical Engineering. Every effort is being made to make these courses more helpful than ever before. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

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DIVORCE LEGAL.

William H. Jenkins vs Almena Jenkins | State of Indiana, Marion Co. ss.: in the Circuit Court of Marion Co., In the State of Indiana. No. 15086 Complaint for Divorce.

BE IT KNOWN, That on the 25th day of June, 1906, the above named plaintiff, by his attorney, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Marion county, in the state of Indiana, his complaint against the above named defendant, Almena Jenkins, and the said plaintiff having also filed in said Clerk's office the affidavit of a competent person, showing that said defendant, Almena Jenkins is not a resident of the state of Indiana and said cause is for divorce and that the above named defendant is a necessary party thereto and whereas said plaintiff having by endorsement on said complaint required said defendant to appear in said court, and answer or demur thereto on the 3d day of September, 1906.

NOW, THEREFORE, By order of said Court said defendant last above named is hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against her and that unless she appear and answer or demur thereto, at the calling of said cause on the 3d day of September, 1906, the same being the 21st judicial day of a term of said Court, to be begun and held at the court house in the city of Indianapolis, on the 1st Monday in September, 1906 said complaint and the matters and things therein contained and alleged, will be heard and determined in her absence. WM. E. DAVIS Clerk.

I. L Wiseman, Attorney for Plaintiff.

See Mrs. Ed. Trowser

For wigs, Pompadours and all kinds of Hair goods. What you desire can be made from the combination of your own hair. I also have a scalp Food that prevents the hair from falling out and produces a beautiful growth. Mail orders solicted.

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Money must accompany all orders for goods.

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After a bath or shampoo the hair can be DRIED and STRAIGHTENED with the Shampoo Drier. It is the only device which will Straighten curly hair without injury to the hair or scalp. It will stimulate its growth and make it look natural and beautiful, which adds to a lady's appearance.

The Shampoo Drier is a steel bar with a receptacle containing a six inch aluminum comb. For sale by toilet article dealers. By mail, price $1.00. Agents wanted.

"Sirs:- The Shampoo Drier is used in my parlors with perfect satisfaction."—Madame Cozart, 17 Kentucky Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

Magic Shampoo Drier Mfg. Co.
407 Century Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn.

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Bangs and Wigs of Every Description.

Most Complete Line of Hair Goods in this Country for Colored People.
50c buys a single braid made of Black Kinky Hair 16 inches long.
75c buys a double braid made of Black Kinky Hair 16 inches long.
$1.00 buys a Creole Switch, 16 inches long, Brown or Black.
$1.25 buys a Creole Switch, 20 inches long, Brown or Black.
$1.75 buys a Creole Switch, 22 inches long, Black or Brown.
$3.50 buys a Natural, Wavy, Hand-made Switch like cut.
Send sample of hair when ordering Creole Switches.
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T. W. TAYLOR,
Howell, Mich.
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THE FREEMAN

A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED COLORED NEWSPAPER.

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SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1906.

IS BRYAN GROWING?

That William Jennings Bryan is becoming more popular, that he is being looked on with greater favor than ever before will hardly be denied by any whose opinions are worth anything. This change in his favor is readily admitted by those who fought him bitterly throughout two campaigns. These admit the change, but they allege that the change of attitude toward him is due to a decided change in Bryan himself—that is, he has shown a remarkable growth in recent years. But is this the real cause of Bryan's growing popularity? Of course Bryan has grown. He has grown just as all other men have grown who are capable of growth, but we do not believe that any change in his principles or beliefs has taken place. Simply because he does not re-iterate all of his political creed in every statement he makes is no sign that it has undergone a change. But so prone are men to construe every movement of men as tending in their own direction that every silence and expression of Bryan, for the past few years, has been construed as in evidence of conversion, at least a conversion by gradual growth. So, the wise ones are now saying, "Bryan is growing. He is wiser. He is getting more like us, and what more reasonable than that this is growth." Now, we have a different theory to offer as to Bryans growing popularity. One of these is, that that people, themselves, have grown in the direction of Bryran. They have grown because they have seen the truth of many of the things he charged and conplained of in 1896. These have been furnished by the need of rate legislation, the Standard Oil, insurrence frauds, franchise grabs, and bank and beef scandals. Added to this is the exposures in Congress which have gone to show the large corporate interest are always well looked after by men who are sent there to look after the interests of all the people. This has come through Roosevelt's insistence that certain abuses be corrected by legislation of so plain a nature that it would be corrective. But the principal cause of Bryans apparent growth lies in this: During the campaigns in which he was a candidate for President, Mr. Bryan was a target for all the misrepresentation, ridicule and abuse that could be invented. In fact, his political opponents emptied all of their slop jars on his head. This was the principal method of attack. Little attempt was made to answer arguments. He was denounced as anarchist, a hairbrained visionary and a crank. His proposed remedies were declared to be revolutionary and an attempt to array the poor against the rich. But he has continued his course persistently and cansistently, and as a result, he is now receiving the reward that comes to such men when they are unerstood; and especially is this so when they are misunderstood because they are misrepresented. The present popularity of Bryan is the result of past unmerrited abuse.

A POLITICAL WEAKNESS.

Our experience with candidates for the legislature has at least served the purpose of uncovering a condition of political weakness which can only be cured by a direct appeal to the honest, industrious men of the race who are opposed to the politica grafter. So long as these grafters are behind any candidate, our position is certain to be one of weakness, regardless of the merits of the candidate they put forward. No sooner do these men have his candidacy well established then they at once set about using him as a sand bag with which to hold up other candidates and the political organization for which, and under which, they are supposed to be working. Such uses are the real reasons why the political grafter wants a candidate. The only reason why they would not want a candidate would be because they could get better financial returns by keeping candidates back, than they could make by putting them forward. As a matter of fact these men care very little about the success or failure of any candidate. They are only interested in their own success, and they succeed when they get money out of the job. They play the game for what there is in it. To them men are friends or foes only in proportion as they make it possible for them it get, or not get. So far as being influenced by the broad principles of equity and justice for the race—such things never enter their heads. What care they, whether the Negro is represented or whether he is not represented so long as they can find the means of perpertrating their political hold-ups? Under such a condition the race can win no victory worthy of the name, nor would success so won bring more than questionable benefits to the candidate. There is, therefore, but one way to win a victory worth the winning. First, there must be the candidate who is capable; who is prompted by a desire to do something creditable for the race; who is above perpertrating a political hold-up or permitting it to be done, and who can withstand any temptation that may come to him to do that which will reflect discredit on himself or those he represents He must decline any and all entangling alliances with political grafters of every kind, and instead appeal to the sober and honest members of the race. Such a man can get a following that will ask for justice instead of dollars. Such a canvass would be free from questionable methods and would win for the candidate and his followers a respect and confidence more to be desired than the grafters.

THE BUILDERS.

On last Sunday there was organized at the Y. M. C. A. reading room a society to be known as The Builders. It is proposed to organize subordinate branches in every one of the local churches where agreeable. Each member will be expected to pay 25 cents per month as dues which will be paid into the general treasury. Instead of a lodge room, in some three story building, they will meet in their respective churches, for there is to be no initation, nor any claim to the possession of secrets. The money paid as dues is to be held for safe keeping until such time as they shall be able to purchase a track of land, partly wooded, on some stream of water not far from this city. On this land it is proposed to errect buildings suitable to be used as a school for orphans and crippled children, a hospital, an old folks home, etc., etc. In the grove or woodland, it is proposed to erect a pavilion other buildings to make the place suitable for any and all kinds of orderly gatherings. Small spaces of ground will be allotted for the erection of tents or cottages for the use of those members who care to spend a few days in the country air. Land in small lots will be leased for cultivation. On tillable portion of the land special attention will be given to the cultivation of small fruits and garden vegetables. It is further proposed to maintain a stall on the market where such products will be disposed of.

All of this is within easy reach if, from among the 15,000 colored residents of this city there can be found one thousand who will give three dollars per year to such a project. Are there one thousand among us who will join in this effort? We believe so. It is worth trying. Its accomplishment is a matter of a little willingness and effort, and would reflect more credit on the race than any one thing yet done here. It should be done by the honest, sober element of the people, unaided by those who are only influenced by some opportunity for graft.

T. B. Laycock contributes a very thoughtful article in the Sunday Star on "The Road to Suceess" in which he states that "Too many young men are afraid to get dirty.". In this he is quite correct. Of course he means the kind of dirt that gets on the hands and clothes. The average young man is not very much afraid of "moral dirt." In fact he seems to like it. He is more particular about his hands than he is about his conscience.

Just so long as men are permitted to hold land out of use and thus force other men to pay them for the privilege of using it, it will be easy to force others to work for some one else. Give men the right to use the unused portions of the earth and no man will be forced to hunt a job.

Gov. Folk says that what we need is more of the Christ spirit, "not patriotism of the lips."

Folk is evidently more than a politician, for who ever heard of a politician who felt any need for the Spirit of Christ? These are indeed strange times.

Getting rich is usually a slow and tedious process, but the average Negro gets rich too quick. Many of them feel perfectly able to quit work whenever they get three dollars and seventy-five cents ahead.

As could have been foreseen months ago we are now to have another Baptist Church. Indianapolis already has too many churches to the acre. But it is better to have another church than to endure some other things.

The brazen impudence with which some preachers will strut around in the face of just condemnation is proof that their place is not in the pulpit.

"Neither the armies nor navies, nor yet the commerce of our nations have given us so just a claim to the gratitude of the people of Asia as have our school teachers, many of them sent by private rather than public funds."

King Edward is to close his racing stable. That is good. It is about time that the ruler of the greatest Christian nation was showing the world there are things more worthy of his attention than winning a horse race.

"Make yourself fit for the best society and then keep out of it,"—is a bit of advice given by Elbert Hubbard.

President Roosevelt is entitled to a well earned rest when it is considered what he made congress do—and so is congress.

CALCIUM ON BETHEL LITERARY

(Continued from First Page.)

THE ADVENT OF DR. SCOTT.

The association thrived and maintained some measure of its former prestige, though the intermittent recrudescence of Cromwellism kept the "forward march" contingent constantly on the alert and ready for instant warfare. The advent of Dr. Oscar J. W. Scott as pastor of Metropolitan church had a heartening effect upon the "overcomers." Like the princely young Lochinvar, he "came up from the West." Early in his administration he took pains to show all incipient usurpers that he was no "tenderfoot." He insisted upon doing his own thinking—and he had a beautiful knack of thinking right and of "doing things" in an up-to-date fashion, regardless of the whims and antedeluvian traditions of the mossbacks. Needless to say, Dr. Scott's progressive methods did not give pleasure to the medieval Cromwell, and from that period to the present there has been no love lost between the Apostle of the Better Way and the Veiled Prophet of the Paleozoic Age. In this latest embroglio Dr. Scott and the main body of the church unhesitatingly espoused the cause of the reformers and the combination overwhelmingly snowed President Davidson under for re-election, largely because he stood for Cromwellism, which meant antipathy to the Scott party and opposition to the spirit of progress represented by the more intelligent and broader minded element of the church and the association. Cromwell is "as mad as a wet hen" at Dr. Scott and his able lieutenants and blames the reverend gentleman for his dethronement, and has joined the camp of the bolters from the organization, of which I shall tell in the next chapter of this thrilling narrative.

HOW THE "BOLT" CAME ABOUT.

The preliminary Davidson administration, according to my best information, came in under a cloud, having been ushered into existence through an irregular and unannounced election a year ago, during the absence of the pastor at conference and over the indignant protest of the forces that had made the association such a power for good. For this reason, and more so, because of the president's hot-headed temperament and woeful lack of tact in handling the many delegate problems which came before him from time to time, Mr. Davidson's regime was a stormy and very unpopular one from start to finish. Mr. Davidson's own mistakes might have been condoned to some extent had it not been made plain that he was dominated by the Cromwell influence, and subservience to this sinsiter source of inspiration marked him for certain slaughter at the election of the current year. As is doubtless known, membership in Bethel Literary, carrying with it the right to vote for officers, is secured by paying an annual fee of fifty cents. On the evening of the last election over 300 persons paid the required amount and qualified as constitutional voters. Scanning the personnel of the throng, Mr. Davidson perceived that his meager following was outnumbered fully six to one. Though accepting the money of all who wished to register as voters, he decided that only those who had qualified last year were legally entitled to participate in the present election, thereby disfranchising many of the society's pioneer members and most loyal workers. This revolutionary ruling of course led to a protracted wrangle, lasting two hours, to the disgust of all lovers of decency and fair play, culminating finally in the withdrawal of the Davidson cohorts under a pretended adoption of a motion to adjourn for a week, carrying the money and the records of the society with them. The majority, however, having voted "nay" on the question of adjournment, remained and elected a splendid corps of officers, headed by Miss Marie A. D. Madre as president. The "bolters" or "insurgents" were divided into two factions. Davidson, after scouring the town, had managed to muster about twenty adherents who were willing to vote for his retention, while M. Grant Lucas, corresponding secretary, had corralled thirty or so who favored his election to the chair. The entire strength of the minority amounted to just about fifty-four votes, at the most liberal estimate. The "regulars" had not less than 300, with more in reserve, subject to call, if needed, comprising the bone and sinew of Metropolitan church and embracing the flower of the intellect and culture of the nation's capital.

INCORPORATION COUP OF THE "INSURGENTS."

Notwithstanding the fact that they were beaten to a standstill in the regular election, the "insurgents" claimed to be the real bona fide Bethel Literary, and a few evenings later, being denied the use of Metropolitan church as a place of meeting, came together in full force—to the number of fifteen—at the Conservatory of Music, looking most lonely in the vast auditorium, which comfortably seats about fifty, and went through the form of electing "officers," choosing the redoubtable Davidson as president, the wily Cromwell as vice president, the aspiring Lucas as corresponding secretary, and so on down the line, including the peacemaker, Mr. L. M. Hershaw, as lecturer. Of the fifteen present it is openly asserted that five were not at all in sympathy with the proceedings, and that their early desertion of the Davidson standard may be looked for. The next step of the "insurgents"—their coup de main—was to take out articles of incorporation under the historic name, after which they gave it out they would hold forth next season as the only Simon-Pure Bethel Literary and Historical Association, claiming to be the only body legally entitled to be known as such under the laws of the District of Columbia. They further caused it to be reported that Lincoln Temple would henceforth be the regular home of the organization, since the doors of Metropolitan church had been closed against them. Ever alive to a cheap advantage, a few nights ago the Davidson "rump" administration, as a tactical maneuver—at the suggestion of Cromwell, without the knowledge or consent of the trustees or pastor, beguiled the custodian of Metropolitan church into letting them "hold one more meeting of Bethel Literary" in the parlors of the edifice to wind up the society's affairs, as is customary at the end of each year. By virtue of this sharp practice to bolster up the waning pretensions of his insurgent followers, attempts, through the paper which employs him, to turn the unauthorized action of a subordinate into a "church endorsement" of his bogus "corporation." That such a contention is grotesque goes without the saying and the antics of the bolters, which very greatly resemble a lot of children "playing house," constitute a most diverting comedy of errors.

PROF. RICHARDS TO THE RESCUE

Far from being disheartened by the revolutionary tactics of the opposition, the "regulars" are standing firmly by their president, Miss Madre, rallying in solid phalanx under the superb leadership of Prof. William Henry Richards, the acknowledged "mentor" of the society, whose wide experience, deep learning and judicial calmness in trying emergencies have made him a highly successful practitioner at the bar, an able instructor in the science of law and a safe counsellor in all that has to do with the conduct of life. His two terms as president of Bethel were brilliant to the last degree, and before and since his occupancy of the chair the organization has instinctively looked to him for guidance when perplexing points were at issue, and to his sagacious counsel, sober judgment and unselfish interest Bethel Literary today owes the largest measure of its national prestige as an intellectual center, and to his watchful care is primarily due the continuance of the lofty standard set by its distinguished and pure-minded founders. In the present crisis Prof. Richards has not assumed the role of dictator, but has merely shown a paternal interest in promoting the triumph of right principles and upholding those representing constitutional authority, because he is bitterly opposed to all forms of political and personal chicanery and heartily detests narrowness, bigotry, tyranny and petty bossism wherever these enemies to society and the common weal poke their heads above the surface. He readily saw that a change was sadly needed in Bethel's presidency, as well as in its perverted policy, and felt impelled to look about him for a chief executive who would regard his office as of higher import than personal aggrandizement, and who would be above resorting to the trickery of the ward heeler to maintain himself therein against the plainly expressed will of the majority. He wanted a president who would be his own man—one who could stand on his own feet and not permit himself to be the stool pigeon of fossils or fomenters of strife, who seek to ruin when they cannot control.

MISS MADRE AN IDEAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

With Bethel Literary divided into four distinct and antagonistic factions at the time of the election, the chosing of a president upon whom all could agree was not an easy task. Messrs. Ira T. Bryant, W. L. Board and W. L. Houston, all young men of ability and character, were in turn suggested as satisfactory timber, but none of them could be induced to accept the place. Then Prof. Richards came forward with an unique solution of the vexed problem. Believing that it was time that the women who constitute a majority of the society as well as of the church, of which it is an integral part, should have some suitable recognition, he proposed Miss Madre for the presidency. She is one of the church's most active, influential and useful members, and the mention of her name created such a lively interest on the part of the church body that she was elected forthwith by a decisive vote. Miss Madre has a fine record as a teacher in the Washington public schools, is a graduate of the law department of Howard University, and has considerable experience in business matters. Being a young woman of magnetic personality and sunshiny disposition, she has a host of friends and devoted admirers in every element of Washington's cosmopolitan society. She is courageous, firm, shrewd and tactful, and events are constantly justifying the wisdom of the organization's choice. Miss Madre cannot be frightened by the malignant onslaughts of any bluffing pettifoggers, and assured of sturdy support at the hands of the real leaders of the society, she can be depended to stay in the fight to a finish, in full confidence of ultimate victory.

ALWAYS FRESH FOOD

Crisp and Easily Digested, Malta Vita Goes Straight From Its Huge Ovens to the Many Who Eat It.

The Malta-Vita Pure Food Co., of Battle Creek, Mich., has adopted a successful method of keeping the public always supplied with fresh Malta-Vita, the perfect food.

When Malta-Vita comes from the ovens, it is the crispest, most delicious food in the world containing only one per cent of moisture. The other 99 per cent is food—brain and nerve and muscle food—and most easily digested because the gelatinized starch of the thoroughly cooked wheat has been converted, by the fine malt extract, into maltose (malt sugar).

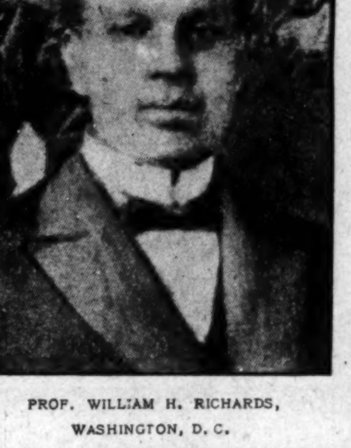
No other food preparation contains such a high degree of food quality and such a low degree of moisture.

The Malta-Vita company limits orders from every wholesale dealer to a quantity which the company knows can be disposed of quickly in the wholesaler's territory. The wholesaler, in turn, makes only such shipments to grocers as he knows they will be able to handle satisfactorily.

Thus the grocer's supply of Malta-Vita is always as fresh and crisp as when it comes from the ovens in the big factory at Battle Creek—always the kind that melts in the mouth.

Malta-Vita is so deliciously refreshing and satisfying that it should be in every home. It is the only perfect food. Best for children and best for grown folks.

At all grocers now 10 cents. Same high quality, same big package as when sold for 15 cents.



PROF. WILLIAM H. RICHARDS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

INCORPORATION WILL NOT STAND IN LAW.

The "coup" of the "Davidson government" in filing articles of incorporation as "Bethel Literary" does not—as some of the unitiated may imagine—entitle the "insurgents" to the exclusive right to the use of that name. The best posted lawyers agree on the general proposition that a seceding body cannot terminate the legal existence of any unincorporated organization by incorporating under the old name. This point was definitely decided in the case of the "Original La Tosca Social Club vs. La Tosca Social Club" (23 Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, page 96), when Chief Justice Alvey, on the 23rd of January, 1904, handed down a decision to the effect that the seceders did not by the act of incorporation acquire any exclusive right to the name of the prior and still then existing unincorporated club or association. The name of the La Tosca Social Club remained with the original unincorporated association and the act of the few members in withdrawing and forming a plaintiff corporation did not dissolve or extinguish the per-existing association. Chief Justice Alvey's decision settle the most important legal question in controversy between the Bethel majority and the "insurgent" minority; further, it is the opinion of some of Washington's most experienced legal lights that the Davidson contingent cannot lawfully use the name of "Bethel Literary" at all, notwithstanding their articles of incorporation, since the records disclose the startling circumstance that the name "Bethel Literary and Historical Association" is a valuable and prior possession of two recognized corporations, viz.: the Denomination of the A. M. E. church (last incorporated in 1900 at Columbus, Ohio), and of the Metropolitan A. M. E. church of Washington, D. C. So much for the brilliant "trump card" played by the Cromwellian revolutionists.

—HOWARD—
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Instruction is given by didactic lectures, quizzes, clinics and practical labatory demonstrations. Well equipped laboratories in all departments. Unexcelled hospital facilities.

All students must register before October 12, 1906.

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F. J. Shadd, M. D.,
Secretary, 901 R. Street.

BETHEL'S "REGULARS" HOLD THE WINNING HAND.

It will not be necessary, however, to take up this phase of the question until October—if ever—for it does not seem likely that the already moribund bolting party will be alive at the opening of the next literary season. Unmistakable symptoms of disintegration have set in, and it is freely predicted by the conservative onlookers that no reputable church in the city will consent to be the recipient of the stolen goods of the disgruntled outfit. The Bethel "regulars" clearly hold the winning hand. Miss Marie A. D. Madre, backed by Dr. Scott, Prof. Richards, Cardozo, Bryant, Board, Houston, Gregory, Jackson, Washington, Douglass, Terrell, Miss Bowen and the massive influence of the Bishop, the trustees and the church proper, will pursue the even tenor of her way, preparing for an era of unexampled prosperity for the organization over whose destinies she has been called upon to preside. The only cloud on the otherwise serene horizon is a haunting fear that Cromwell and his "handkerchief-head" coterie, flanked by the insurgent Bethelites, may come back bearing the olive branch of peace, and the stalwarts may be obliged, in response to their instinct of Christian charity, to receive them as the prodigal son was received. For the present Miss Madre and her following will "stand pat," leaving all to the arbitrament of Time.

THE FREEMAN POSTOFFICE.

LADIES' LIST.

Brown, Mrs M B
Cooksy, Miss Susie
Harris, Mrs Eva—2
Moore, Mrs Fortes
Robeson, Miss Ada
Russell, Mrs Sallie
Roberson, Miss Ann
Robinson, Miss Lydia
Smith, Mrs Eliza
Thompson Miss L
Wilson, Mrs Margret
Williams, Miss E O

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Anderson, Johnny
Armstrong, Roy
Armstrong, Thos
Bland, Leroy
Barnes, Hi Jerry
Beauregard, Happy
Bundy, Geo
Blumer, Robt
Benbow, Wm
Bryant, George
Bryants Musical Family
Castry, Frank
Collins, Edward
Crosby, Frank
Crosby, James
Collins, G C
Douglass, Montrose
Devine, Isaac P
Dickson, W Thomas
Edwards, T F
Edwards, Chas
Goodloe, John
Gaten, Blaine
Goodlow, Will—2
Housely, Beverly—2
Hill, Geo F
Helms, Billy
Henderson, Lee
Hunt, Hi Henry
Henderson, Shelton
Hill, Wesley
Hicks, Oscar
Isler, Arthur
Jones, George
Jackson, W L
Knuner, L D
Lewis, Fred—5
Logan, R C
LaShe, H
Maxwell, Arthur
Payton, Harry
Regis, Fred—2
Reed, George
Reed, Edward
Smith, J J
Simms, Sank—2
Trusty, Ray
The Mitchells
The Reeves
Thompson, A B
Wise, Jim
Woods, Pete

1906. ROUTE. 1907.

A Rabbit's Foot Co.: Montgomery, W. Va., July 17; Charleston, 18; Huntington, 19; Point Pleasant, 20; Athen, O., 21; Parkersburg, W. Va., 22.

Funny Folks Comedy: Ft. Wayne, Ind., July 16; Lima, O., 17; Upper Sandusky, 18; Mansfield, 19; Londonville, 20; Massilion, 21.

The Great Paul Quaker Medicine Co.: Boston, Mass., indefinite.

P. G. Lowery, with the Great Wallace Show: Newton, Ill., July 16; Linton, Ind., 17; Robinson, Ill., 18; Vincennes, Ind., 19; Worthington, 20; Martinsville, 21.

H. Q. Clark & Co., with Forepaugh-Sells' Circus: Denver, Col., July 16-17; Pueblo, 18; Colorado Springs, 19; Boulder, 20; Sterling, 21.

Harry Brown and Delores, Singer and Cartoonist: Keith's Theater, Boston, Mass., week of July 16.

NOTICE.

Do not forget that Wilson's Sample Shoe Store is now located in the Shiel Block, corner Illinois and Ohio streets and Indiana Avenue, entrance 217 Indiana avenue

The Freeman can always be secured at James Hudson, barbershop. 112 East Ninth Street, Ft. Worth, Tex.

The Freeman is on sale at the East End Music Store, St. Louis, Mo.

Do not miss this opportunity to subscribe for the races' leading journal.

Every Lady Read This.

Years ago when I was a sufferer, an old nurse told me of a wonderful cure for Leucorrhea. Displacement, Painful Periods, Uterine and Ovarian troubles It cured me in one month. It is a simple harmless lotion that can be prepared by any one having the recipe I will send it Free to every suffering sister who writes to me. I have nothing to sell. This is a case of woman helping woman. I send it Free. Address Mrs. A. B. Hudnut, South Bend, Ind.

Miss Bessie Gilam is at Toledo, O., with her sister, Mrs R, W. Cottrell, who is very ill.

F. W. Imman, Alabama Troubadours, 100 Rolyston St., Boston, Mass., desires to know the whereabouts of Sam Davis, of the team of Imman & Davis.

Williams & Stevens, after filling a seven weeks' engagement over the Jones & O'Brien circuit, are are now in their third week on the Sipe's circuit. Regards to Williams & DeVine.

Henderson & Washington closed a successful week at Washington Park, Montgomery, Ala. While in the city they were entertained by all the prominent clubs. They opened at the Lincoln Park, Jacksonville, Fla., July 9.

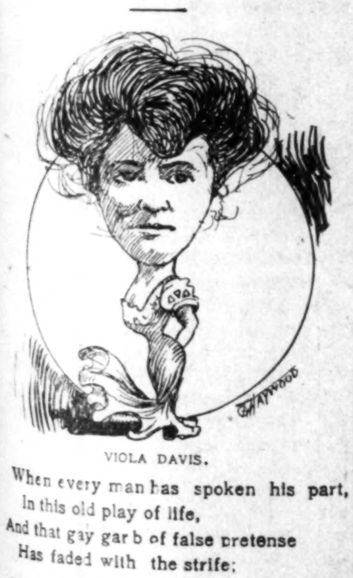
The Burtons, comedy sketch artists in their new act "A Sudden Rise" are still in line and meeting with much succes at Ocean View, Va. They are featuring the song "Ebenezer Brown." They would like to hear from the Garlands, George Beckum and Frank Hunter Address The Freeman.

The Jolly Prices are well and still meeting with the best of success. They have opened on the Novelty Circuit for eight weeks, after which they open on the Orpheum Circuit. They furnished one of the numbers on the Elk Lodge program at Oakland, Cal., July 3 and were nicely entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Ashford, formerly, of Paducah, Ky. Regards to Ernest Hogan and all friends.

Thomas Williams is running the only colored American vaudeville show and cafe in Havana, and is doing a fair business despite the fact he has Cuban and Spanish competitors. Mr. Williams has had in his employ a number of the best colored performers, singers and dancers for the past season of 1905 '06 and they have made a decided hit.

Bradford & Davis opened at Magnolia Park, Knoxville, Tenn., Monday night of last week and made a decided hit, under the management of John Singleton and the K. of P's. The show opened with a a minstrel first part and closed with "Aunt Dinah's Birthday Party." Miss Willow, King and Mr. Gaston merited special praise. Davis made a big hit singing, "Whoa! Mule Git in Dar 'til I Say Whoa!" and Bradford rendering "I'll Be Back in a Minute, but I Have to Go Now." Bradford sends regards to Charles Beechum and Kid Arnte.

THE FREEMAN GALLERY



VIOLA DAVIS.

When every man has spoken his part,
In this old play of life,
And that gay garb of false pretense
Has faded with the strife;

And, too, the mask which nature,
Us mortals doomed to wear,
Returns from whence it cometh,
Its terrestrial home to share;

Alone she'll stand before Him as
In vaudeville, we ever,
With none to answer, save herself,
The queries asked of her.

—GARFIELD T. HAYWOOD.

TO THE PROFESSION.—Actors and actresses send me your latest photo today! Address Elwood C, Knox, Man'gr The Freeman, Indianapolis

TERRY'S U. T. C, Co. Everybody is well and the show is still in Illinois, playing to good business every night. C. W. Bebee has joined us from the Proctor, Arkansas Minstrels. J. W. Beecher is now playing "Tom" with much success. Mrs. Hattie Garland is still making a great hit with her singing. Miss Nettie Barnette our Topsy sends regards to Chicago friends Mrs. Tillie Shelton is getting hands nightly singing "Old Man Moon." The Beechums Charles and Blanch, are sending them out screaming every night with their sketch. Miss Susie Cooksy write.

OCMULGEE PARK. We are still open and playing to S. R. O. every night presenting "The Fig Tree." Our late arrival Miss Theresa Burrough, a dainty little soubret is taking two and three encores nightly singing "Sadie, My Dusky Lady." The sister team of De-Hearde & Foster is still making good. Williams & Devine are sending them out screaming with their original act, "The Fortune Teller." Paul Carter, our leading comedian and stage manager is taking as many as he wants singing. "I'll Be Back in a Minute But I Got to Go Now," and "I Don't Know Where I'm Going But I Am On My Way." C H. Douglass, our proprietor says good performers don't come too high for him. Paul Carter desires to hear from Jim and Louis Chappelle address 618 Poplar street, Macon, Ga. The company sends regards to the profession, Billy Arnte and Grace. J. W. Smith, the world's champion and ballad singer is visiting friends here.

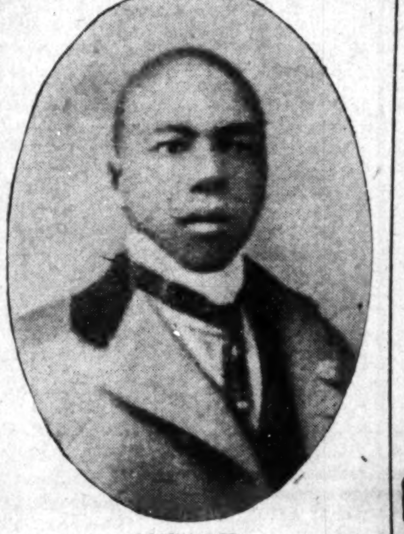
A RABBIT'S FOOT CO. The company is making great success playing to S. R. O. All are well and working with a will. Happy Howele is still starring and keeps the audience screaming from start to finish. Lulu Martin, our leading lady is making a hit singing "I'm Just Crazy About Him" and "Let Me See You Smile." William Johnson, our trombone soloist is making a hit daily. Joe Miller and Amos Gillard sends regards to Funny Folks. Ida Gardner, the Georgia nightingale is singing "Just a Little Bit of Your Love and Money," J. H. Campbell the magician has returned to the show. Gertie Newman, a soubret is doing nicely singing "Money Was Made for Coons to Spend." William Philipps is ready to meet all young musicians. He was at home July 4 and gave a reception for the members of the company. J. H. Cummings is playing "Parson and "Old Man." Henry Clay has joined the company. Moffins, the hoop controller is making a hit and has some new tricks. Joe Means as "Rube" is singing "Hot Tamales."

P. G. LOWERY'S PROGRESSIVE MUSICAL ENTERPRISE. Business now with the "Highest Class Circus in the World" remains the same. Last week was one of the largest of the seasan. The grand old fourth was hailed with delight by the many thousands who gathered at Sparta, Ill., to see the Great Wallace Shows. The side-show band under the direction of P. G. Lowery receives some very flattering notices for the rendition of popular and standard overtures. The latest addition to our already extensive repertoire is a trombone duet very cleverly executed by William Jones and Henry Washington, "Flowers of Fairy Land" by Barnhouse. An informal dance was given after the performance on the evening of the fourth at Sparta Ill., in honor of Mrs Mamie Thomas whose birthday fell on that date. Quite a number of Sparta people were present and a very pleasant time was enjoyed. George Thomas intends to take out the Thomas Elite Entertainers this fall playing K of P. Lodges only. Some of the time has already been engaged. He hopes to introduce a new style of concert work that will meet with the approval of all.

HARRISON'S GARDEN THEATRE. Everybody is enjoying themselves and well satisfied. Our stage manager, Thomas R. Cross went to Chicago. last week and brought more people, Among whom were Misses Strowthers, Bessie Clark, Julia Washington and Laura Rhone. The old bunch is still making good. The Deweys, Will and Leon are making nightly hits with their red hot singing and dancing act. Nellie Thornton is singing "Will the Angels Let Me Play" and "I'm Trying So Hard to Forget You." Miss Bessie Clark is singing "Dewdrop Rosie" and "Sweetie Don't" Our favorite comedian, Pearl Hunter has gone to Chicago on a visit. Robert Williams, our baritone is singing, "Good-Bye." Baby Smith is cleaning up with "Feeling Fine," and "Central, Give Me Back, My Dime," Our favorite Nina Brown is still taking encores nightly with her singing and dancing. Last week we had Brooks, the man of mystery with us. His act consisted of glass-eating, walking on glass with bare feet. Rich Matthews is going big with his neat song and dance; George Harris, our leading comedian and Jim Ringer are making good. Cook & Stevens here with us on a visit. They are headliners at the White City.

CLARK'S BAND & CONCERT COMPANY. The roster of H. Qualli Clark's Band and Concert Company with the Forepaugh-Sells Circus is as follows: H. Qualli Clark, solo cornet and leader; Chas. C. Miner, cornet; Fred D. Morton, tuba; Harry Morton, 1st. trombone; John W. Moberly, 2nd., trombone; Frank Tolbert, 2d. alto; Rob. Brown, solo alto; G W. Hamilton, bass drum, Jacob Elliott, snare drum, Al G. Fredericks, baritone; Leah Sanderson Clark and Carrie Sanderson, soloists. The weather is excruciatingly hot but business is great. The boys are busy shaking hands with Kansas City friends. Among our guests were Mr. and Mrs. Harry St. Clair, James Harris, Milton Vassar and others. Rob Brown joined at Kansas City. Al. Mastiff, our congenial lecturer has recovered from a four or five days illness. Frank, the broom king is kept busy "whooping her up" for the union-made brooms- Everybody is well and contented and are looking forward to a long and prosperous season on the coast.

COMEDIAN AND GEORGIA SOUBRET.



BILLY ARNTE

Billy Arnte, better known as the North Carolina Sunbeam, who has been stage manager and principal comedian with Fred S. Millican's Minsirel Campany for the past three seasons, is making the hit of his life singing, "I'll Be Back in a Minute, But I've Got to Go Now," and anothe one "This Ain't No Time for Argument." Regards to Prot. P. G. Lowery, High Henry McCannon with New Orleans Minstrels and members of the profession.

MRS. GRACIE ARNTE.

Mrs. Gracie Arnte, know as the Georgia soubret, who has been en route with Fred S, Millican's Minstrels, for the past two seasons, is cleaning up singing "I'll Keep a Warm Spot In My Heart for You" and "Money Was Made for Coons to Spend." Best regards to Pat Chappelle and Company and all professionals.

FROM NEW YORK CITY.

Rye Beach, Rye Station, July 4.

The pleasure seekers of this beautiful little resort were awakened by the sounds of revelry, music and song early Monday morning The sounds emanated from the large cottage known as "The Momus." The town marshal hastily summoned a lot of special deputies and swooped down upon the cottage, each man determined to locate and discover the cause of so much hilarity, or die in the discharge of his duty. It did not take long however, to find that a jolly party of Thespians had arrived on an early train from New York, and from appearances had come to put in a pleasant week fishing, bathing and delving into the intricate mysteries of 'Coon Can."

Later in the day a committee of the best colored citizens waited on the party, and informed them that arrangements were under way to entertain the actor party at their various residences during the week, so Luke Pullen was at once made director of amusements in behalf of the performers and he was not long in submitting a suitable program for each night of the week, Considerable praise is due Jimmie Perkins who as chairman of the local committee covered himself with glory, and was an important factor toward making the visitors feel welcome, and that their presence had been appreciated. The party was composed of Mr. and Mrs. Luke Pulley, Hanson & Jennings, Gertrude Hamilton, Arthur Young, William (Kid) and Eveline Asher, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cormick, Dora Patterson, the Newels and Tom Logan.

Jolly John Larkins dropped down on us for the last half of the week, and made "Everybody Happy, Happy, Happy.' Before dispersing "Auld Lang Syne" was sung, after which three cheers were given for Rye Station and the Indianapolis Freeman.

NAGOL MOT.

MANAGERS AND ACTORS' —DIRECTORY—

Your name and address at ten cents a line or 3 lines for 25 cents for each insertion.

The Hendersons—Bob and Lagretta—Permanent address 1805 E Street, Fresno, Cal

George Boutte, Singing and Dancing Comedian. Permanent address The Freeman.

The Budweiser Theater
TAMPA FLA.

One of the finest theaters in the U. S. devoted exclusively to colored performers.

WANTED at all times performers in all branches, Chorus girls with good voices and good appearance, also musicians who double B. and O. Explain all first letter. Tickets advanced.

R. S. Donaldson, prop.
Budweiser Theater - Tampa Fla.

Coming Soon to Your City

The greatest Negro enterprise traveling. My two shows, "A Rabbit's Foot Co & Funny Folk Co., watch for the two big funny shows touring the country in their own private cars, can always place good performers and musicians Address Pat Chappelle as per route or home office 1054 W. Church St, Jacksonville, Fla

Miss Hattie Lewis,

Neatly furnished rooms, steam heat, gas and bath. SPECIAL RATES TO THE PROFESSION 2520 and 2522 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

REHEARSAL CALL

Dandy Dixie Minstrels

Majestic Theater,
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK,
JULY 23, 1906.

Black Patti Troubadours
LIBERTY, N. Y.,
JULY 23, 1906.

Wanted at all Times!
High Class Colored Minstrel Performers and Musicians

Voelckel & Nolan,
126 West Forty-Fourth Street, New York City, N. Y.

Wanted at Once!

Three altos and two tenors, robust and lyric; all must be good. Transportation will be furnished the right parties. The management desires to hear at all times from good talent. Song and Sketch writers would do well to send us their wares for inspection. Address all communications to J. ED GREEN, care New Pekin Theater, State and 27th streets, Chicago.

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First-Class, Competent and Reliable
Artists, Singers and Dancers
Male and Female.
Can Use Team if Good.
If satisfactory you stay for an unlimited engagement. Send photo, which will be returned.
No time for idle correspondence, so state all in first.
Good Salaries to Right People,
And you get it weekly. Nuff sed. Address
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TWELVE STOCK GIRLS.
FIVE MEN. THREE TEAMS.
Sister Teams--Song and Dance
Soubrette and Stock. Harrison New Theater.
Write FRED HARRISON, Lima, Ohio.

POLLY'S MASQUERADE

By BELLE MANIATES

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"Hillman! Hillman!" lustily called the brakeman, thrusting open the car door as the train slackened.

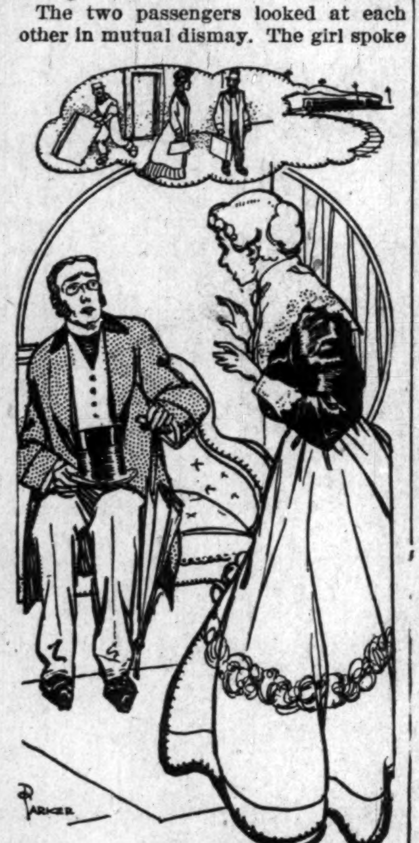
Two of the passengers were roused from a state of passivity by this announcement and, gathering their belongings, hastened out into the cold night. One was a young girl with a city bred air and appointments; the other, a man distinguished in appearance. They both looked bewilderingly about them as the train slowly pulled out.

"This doesn't look like my recollections of Hillman," said the girl, looking about the small, deserted station.

"It isn't Hillman!" said the man decidedly. "What station is this?" he asked as a railroad employee came out of the depot.

"This? This is Rollins. Hillman is six miles beyant—next stop, except the siding."

The two passengers looked at each other in mutual dismay. The girl spoke first. She spoke one word, and that a man's word. The railroad employee looked shocked, but the other man appeared relieved.



"DEAR ME! HOW CAN I TELL YOU—SHE SWEARS!"

"Thank you very much," he said. "You voice my sentiments exactly. Our common misfortune should allow us to waive all ceremony and conventionality. My name is John Winters. I have recently taken up my abode in Hillman."

"Mine is Polly Lester," she said frankly, "and I am only going to Hillman to visit. I trust I will never take up my abode there."

"It isn't an enticing spot," he admitted, laughing. "When can we get a train to Hillman?" he asked of the railroad employee.

"Not till tomorrow morning."

"Then we must drive there. I presume there is no livery here, but there must be some one who will drive us over."

"I guess Hank Innis, the barkeep, would take you over in his automobile. I'll see."

He returned shortly with the barkeep and a runabout. John Winters made a bargain with him for the trip, and as Polly climbed to the seat beside him he said:

"I have some good news for you. It seems our train meets the western express three miles from here, and that train is reported late, so we can overtake our train and continue our way as we started."

Polly quite enjoyed this little adventure. She always did have a weakness and a tendency for adventures. She chatted freely with her new acquaintance. She was almost sorry when they overtook and boarded the sidetracked train, receiving apologies from the brakeman and grins from the passengers. Polly and John Winters continued their chatter until they approached Hillman. Then she said abruptly:

"Hillman is a small place, and people have narrow views regarding proprieties. It would be as well if we got off singly and separately and meeting, as we doubtless will, as strangers."

"Certainly. You are right," agreed Winters, going forward to the smoking car.

Polly was met and whisked away to the one hack by a spinster aunt.

"Has Hillman changed much—any new people moved in since I was last here, Aunt Cornelia?" asked Polly demurely as they were unpacking her luggage.

"Oh, yes. Hillman is growing fast. Lots of people, and we've got a new minister, a city fellow."

"What's his name?" demanded Polly, looking up interestedly.

"The Rev. Mr. Winters."

"Oh!" gasped Polly feebly, bending over a refractory box cover. "What does he look like?"

"I am ashamed to say I haven't seen him," replied her aunt. "First Sunday he was here I had a cold. The next Sunday it just poured. He has called, but I was not at home."

"Well, I presume he will call again," remarked Polly.

Later, when she was alone and reposing comfortably in the billowy feather bed, she laughed wickedly and delightedly.

"Oh, what would Aunt Cornelia do if she knew I swore right before the new minister! She'd leave town, I do believe. I thought I liked him very well, but I don't know. I like a minister to live up to his calling, and he should not have been amused. It was frivolous in him to know so much about the world. If he weren't a minister I know I'd like him, but as he is a minister I'd like him to be different."

The next afternoon her aunt announced that she had to attend a club meeting from which, she regretted to say, outsiders were excluded. Polly appeared resigned, however, and after her aunt's departure she wandered about the house seeking diversion. She found it in her aunt's bedroom in the shape of a wig, for her aunt had to resort to a false headgear, having lost her hair through illness.

Polly promptly donned it and surveyed herself.

"I don't look unlike aunt," she thought, "only I am young and plump. We look like the advertisements for 'before and after taking.'"

In pursuance of the resemblance she tried on a black silken gown of her aunt's. She had just pinned on a long, pointed lace collar and fastened it with a huge cameo pin when she looked out of the window and saw her fellow traveler coming up the steps.

"Coming for a ministerial call. He won't recognize me in this outfit, and he has never seen aunt. I shall personate her!"

She hastened to admit the caller.

"How do you do—Mr. Winters, is it not? I am Miss Cornelia Laflin. Be seated, please. I thought I was never going to meet my pastor. I was so sorry I was out when you called before."

He politely regretted the fact also and proceeded to talk of the church matters.

"Hypocrite!" thought Polly. "I'll test him further."

"Mr. Winters, I don't suppose I ought to tell you my troubles on our first meeting, but I feel I must unburden my mind and ask your advice."

"Certainly, my dear Miss Laflin. You may command and trust me."

"I have a niece visiting me—a well meaning girl, but brought up in a worldly way, and, Mr. Winters, will you believe me, she actually at times—dear me, how can I tell you—she swears!"

"No, Miss Laflin! You amaze me! It cannot be possible!"

"Horrid hypocrite!" thought Polly again.

Hearing voices on the porch, she looked out and beheld her aunt entering in company with a man. Dismayed, she snatched the wig from her head regardless of the effect upon the minister. She had just concealed it when her aunt and companion entered.

"I made a mistake in the date, Polly. This is our pastor, Mr. Winters. My niece, Miss Lester, Mr. Winters. I met Mr. Winters on his way here."

"Well, John, what are you doing here?" asked the minister after acknowledging the introduction to Polly. Let me introduce my cousin, Mr. Winters, though I presume you have introduced yourself."

"Yes, I introduced myself," he replied cheerfully.

"Polly!" exclaimed her aunt, staring at her niece. "What in the world have you got my dress on for?"

"Why, Aunt Cornelia, I was just trying it on when Mr. Winters rang and I had no time to change."

"And do you know," said John, compelling Polly's averted eyes to meet his, "for just half an instant as you opened the door I thought you were Miss Laflin, and then I at once recognized you as the young lady I saw alighting from the train last night."

Mixed Path to Happiness.

"How nice and fit you look this morning! You always look so fresh after a shave," said Myers to his wife as he entered the breakfast room.

"How pretty that little house dress is that you have on!" she answered, with a smile.

"What on earth are you two people talking about?" inquired the friend who was visiting them.

"You see, we read an article in a magazine supplement once, entitled 'Recipe For a Continuous Honeymoon,'" said Mrs. Myers. "It gave a list of the phrases that husband and wife should say to each other every morning before breakfast. George was so tickled with the idea that he cut them out and pasted them on the doors of our respective bedrooms. We were to use one of the phrases every morning. But it happened that he pasted the two sections exactly wrong, so that the husband's list was on my door and the wife's on his. And now when he comes in and says to me, 'You don't know how well that waistcoat sets off your great deep chest,' I answer, 'What a dear, lovable little thing you are!' That's the answer. We have a lot of fun out of it. Great scheme, isn't it?"—New York Press.

Lifting With the Fingers.

Did you ever see a man lifted from the floor with the index fingers of four or five persons? It is not hard to do if the effort is made with perfect unanimity. Five persons can very easily raise a man with only seven fingers if the subject is not too heavy. Let two persons stooping down place their index fingers under the feet. Two others, with one finger each, will raise the elbows. A fifth will raise the chin with one finger—total, seven fingers. When all are in readiness let each take a long, full breath, and all together, "One, two, three, raise!" When the effort to be put forth is only of short duration there is considerable muscular force in the fingers, and it is not strange that the united power of seven fingers should overcome the dead weight of a person of 150 to 160 pounds.

SECOND THOUGHTS.

BY CHARLES MARSHALL.

Our moods change by the second.

* * *

It is "flies by day and musketeers by night."

* * *

Persons wearing gold teeth generally smile often.

* * *

What has become of the good old camp-meetin' times?

* * *

Men may rule the country but woman rules the church.

* * *

It isn't necessary for the girl who doesn't want to marry to advertise the fact.

* * *

The Negro is just the reverse of the other race. He seeks fame and then fortune.

* * *

Every man is certain to be weak in some one way that his neighbor is strong in.

* * *

Often it is only the fellow who has good opportunities shoved in his nose that lets 'em go by.

* * *

The brother who is a successful officer in his church is that one who is kindly to the sisters.

* * *

The dressmaker should always be conceeded to be better than any one else that we know at figures.

* * *

There is one person who calls whom we never greet or bid goodbye very jovially—that's the collector.

* * *

Some parents of our race have their daughters highly educated that they may become professional idlers.

* * *

Some women would rather have you tell them that they looked sweet than to have you say they looked sensible.

Generally a great many friends are alright to have especially if we can always give them our keenest observation.

* * *

You should never get angry because some people put on airs for they may not have anything else to put on.

* * *

You should not complain of the weather being warm. Just think how disagreeable it could be if the weather was twice as warm.

* * *

That party who does his swimming in his bath tub and not in some river is by a great ways better off so far as the safety of his life is concerned.

* * *

Few husbands ever forget the first meal their wife ever cooked for them and few wives ever forget the first meal they ever ate with their husband.

* * *

It is estimated that the total number of books in the world is four billion. And yet so many of us haven't got a sign of a good book in our homes.

* * *

Speaking of inventive genius, if married men were as adept in mechanical lines as they are in inventing stories to their wives they would all be rich.

* * *

It may be alright for the average young man to attend public picnics but if he would be desirous of being successful he should attend the "picnic for two."

* * *

There are only certain times in the year that American Sunday school classes are well attended. The times that they are most likely to be overflowing with eager scholars is a long about Christmas or a little before Easter.

JUDGE AGITATION AT CHICAGO

M. A. MAJORS GIVES OPINION ON THE SITUATION

Chicago, Ill.—(Special to the Freeman.—It is a subject which cannot be argued, agitated nor dispensed with without injecting racial spirit, or racial vindication. It follows that persons possessing in spirit and letter all of the pre-requisites could or should enjoy the expressions of citizenship as to expressed efficiency to be a judge without regard to color or race, provided that citizenship expression does not assume the unfair consideration that as long as white men are capable it is no use for Negroes, or Irish, or Germans, or Poles to qualify for such office. The doctrine of "me and my wife, my son John and his wife, us four and no more" is as fallacious, as it is illogical in a free government. Now comes our great scholars armed with all the silk thread argument to dispute every principle in human nature. There should be no need of any agitation in confronting a logical conclusion so potent, granted that it is the request of a race long held to restrictions, and cursed with all the crime of the centuries. He was told forty years ago to educate himself and to prepare for the conflicts to be met in the sustenance of principles enunciated in the constitutional amendments that gave him citizenship. He took the counsel so freely given, and liberally threw his life into the vortex of party conflict, and being somewhat "set in his ways" contented himself that the "Republican party was the ship, and all else was the sea." Upon this ship he has struggled with her cargo of race hopes, every time she put to land his muscular arm and faithful heart have expressed more loudly than words how much he believed in it. Whenever the sea was rough, and the fierce gale beat upon her prow, he did not slink like the craven into more peaceful waters, or struggle for life preservers. He remained at the pumps and the coal bunkers, and manfully did his duty. There is no other race on earth so wholly of one faith and one doctrine as is the Negro race. He has regarded the principle of gratitude in the scale of loving those the most that have hated him the least, and dissenting from allegations of wicked blood urged into his veins by the hostile spirit of the infamous system of anti-bellum days.

In the great Northwest, so indefatigable in promoting every good work, the Negro is offering the best that is in him, and is offering it not merely contemplating distinction, not in a mercenary spirit, but for a reward sometime that the nobility of goodness pressages to crown with a laurel wreath Merit. The legal bar of Chicago and the great newspapers of Chicago know full well the efficiency and fitness of several very capaple men among the Negro lawyers of Chicago. All scholars, a few class day men from the honor roll of several of America's leading universities, both in the bachelor of arts degree and the bachelor of law.

Here is an issue that need not be emphasized. The Negro is simply acting American, believing in the principle that right makes might, yet endeavoring to constrain might to do a righteous act. Some will contend that as a Negro we should not ask for a judgeship, while the stronger cause insists that as a Negro we should not be denied. There is, however, much as we may attempt to smuggle, or juggle with truth, an almost innocent, timid racial objection, and the Negro will for the once have an opportunity to "bell the cat." The incipiency of a real tragedy is on in its first act, behind the scenery, where the heavy words have to be uttered, to be still later softened and smoothed into melo-dramatic lines. The second act will of course be tinged with the "leopard spots" sentiment, and some will be so foolish as to threaten to "pitchfork" the Negro petition, but as a casual observer, interested somewhat, and honest to say racially interested, I am not in great doubt that the voice of twenty thousand voters, every one having the one object, will not be heard by a dozen strong men, whose assent is all deciding. In such an event that a disconcert of action, or division of opinion should circumvent the possibility of granting this only slice of political cake the race has ever asked for, I will pride myself as some kind of prophet, whose vision points out a lurid subtrahend under the minuend of Republican prospects, that would make a scare crow in a melon patch look like two dimes, one nickel, and five pennies. We are contending as a Negro that a Negro as a man, fit to fill such a position as a Judge, is entitled to the same consideration as 27 other citizens whose fitness is less questioned by a hostile sentiment, which has ever shown itself greatly embarrassed in matters of fair play to be meted out to the Negro.

M. A. MAJORS, M. D.
3106 State St.

POSTPONEMENT.

Owing to the fact that there are a number of racial organizations, which are to meet in the month of August, the National Afro-American Council, which was to have met at Charlotte, N. C., August 25, to 27 inclusive, has been postponed, and will meet in New York City, October 9, 10, 11, 1906

A strong local committee has been organized and is now arranging to hold the largest convention that the Council has ever held. The Council at this meeting will concentrate its activities on this one point—the raising of sufficient money to employ some of the best lawyers in the country to carry up properly to the Supreme Court a case testing the revised constitutions of the Southern States. This has never yet been done; and the Council has been advised by some of the most eminent lawyers that the Southern constituions, if properly exposed before the Supreme Court, would not stand for a minute.

(Signed) ALEXANDER WALTERS.
Pres. Afro-American Council.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Ignorance may not be bliss, but it is often contentment.

Everybody has trouble of some kind. What is the nature of yours?

The average wish is about as valuable as the check of a bankrupt.

People are confronted every day with little problems and do not know what to do with them.

Some men's idea of perseverance is to see how long they can cherish ill feeling for some real or fancied grievance.

No matter how busy a man is he thinks he isn't wasting time if he takes an hour to prove he was right in a most trifling question.

After you have worked hard and saved your money it makes you mad to be approached by a man who has spent his and be invited to go into a scheme that is solely for his benefit.—Atchison Globe.

Queer Drummers.

"There's a story," said a drummer, "about a commercial traveler whose line was tunnels and post holes for fences. Him I never met. I did meet once, though, a drummer selling iron churches and suspension bridges. Another time I met a drummer who said his line was pupils. What did he mean by pupils? He meant, I found, glass eyes for stuffed animals, for dolls and for human beings. One of this man's favorite amusements was to open his sample case and ask the people present to pick out the eye that best matched their own. The people made awful mistakes in this, for nobody, it seems, knows the color of his own eyes."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

DRINK WHEN YOU EAT

TAKE AS MUCH WATER AS YOU WANT WITH YOUR MEALS.

It Is Excellent For the Digestion, It Is Claimed, as Neither Gastric Juice Nor Pepsin Work Properly Unless Largely Diluted With Water.

How much water should we drink and when should we drink it are questions so simple that at first sight their discussion seems superfluous. One would naturally answer, "Drink all the water you wish when you are thirsty," but authorities say, "Drink more than you wish when you are not thirsty," for they recommend that a gallon or so be drunk between meals, which is more water than we need and the very time the system least demands it. Usually we experience thirst during or directly after eating.

Inasmuch as 87 per cent of the whole body is water, which is, of course, being used up every moment, there is no question that we should drink of this element copiously, but it is a serious question whether we should refrain from water at meals—the time we particularly desire it.

There is a class of persons, ever growing more numerous, that believes that whatever is is wrong. For the natural and simple they would substitute the artificial and complicated. To drink water while or directly after eating is a natural instinct. Give a dog his dinner, putting a bowl of water near it, and observe that he will first eat all he can and then immediately drink. Wild animals look for a stream after feeding. Cage birds will stop pecking at seed to peck at water. Children have a perpetual thirst, and I have seen babies that, unlike young Oliver, have refused to eat more when denied water after every few mouthfuls.

It is especially important that babies be given what water they wish and at the time they wish it, which is usually at table.

The thinner food is the more easily and thoroughly is it digested; in fact, it cannot be digested until it has been made liquid by the gastric and intestinal juices. Indigestion is caused often by food that has not been sufficiently moistened by the digestive secretions.

There are sound physiological reasons for our craving water with meals. Water is the solvent that constitutes 95 per cent of the gastric juice. Now, when one eats a hearty meal and does not drink, the amount of water in the stomach is not sufficient thoroughly to moisten the great quantity of food, and this makes digestion difficult. On the other hand, when enough water is ingested with the food the latter is well moistened and broken up, the digestible particles being then readily acted on by the gastric juice and afterward absorbed. Again, when the partially digested food (chyme) passes into the intestines it is most important that it be very moist, particularly as water is constantly absorbed from the chyle in the large intestine. Bad cases of constipation are caused by dry chyle remaining in the intestines, where it sets up an inflammation that sometimes proves fatal, dry faeces, of course, resisting peristaltic action. The excrement of persons suffering from constipation is always dry and hard and is a potent cause of appendicitis.

The idea that water drinking at meals unduly dilutes the gastric juice is nonsensical, water being not so palatable that one is apt to drink more than his digestive functions require. As a matter of fact water generally facilitates the digestion of albuminous substances. In this connection Dr. A. Jacobi in his work on "Infant Diet," page 67, says:

"In experiments upon digestion of albumen with gastric juice obtained from the stomach of animals it was noticed that after a certain time the process began to slacken, but was renewed merely by the addition of water. The gastric juice became saturated with the substance it had dissolved and ceased to act upon what remained until it had been diluted. In the living stomach this dilution is of even greater importance. for it permits of the immediate absorption of the substances soluble in water and which do not require the specific action of the gastric juice." Neither the gastric juice nor pepsin has any true digestive action unless they be largely diluted with water.

It goes without saying that it is not the food that is ingested, but that which is digested, that does good, and this principle holds good with water, which is practically a food. Now, when one resists the perfectly natural desire to drink while eating he may be not thirsty several hours afterward, but he is advised nevertheless to force himself to drink at that time. But if he drinks then, the water, having no food to mix with it, will go through him, as it were—that is, it will do no good.

The importance of water to the human economy may be inferred from the various purposes it subserves. First, it softens and dissolves solid foods, thus facilitating their mastication and digestion; second, it maintains a due bulk of blood and the structures of the body; third, it keeps substances in solution or suspension while moving in the body; fourth, it supplies elements in the body's chemical changes; fifth, it makes easy the elimination of waste material; sixth, it discharges superfluous heat by transpiration through the skin and by emission through other outlets, and, seventh, it supplies in a convenient form heat to or abstracts heat from the body. Some of these functions are performed by water in its liquid state and others in a state of vapor.

Have you indigestion? Try water instead of drugs with your food.—G. Elliot Flint in New York World.

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GREAT FRENCH SYSTEM.

is used in our Beauty Parlors on hundreds of people, and we can prove that STRAIGHT, SOFT, GLOSSY HAIR is produced by the use of Cheveline.

We use no hot irons or pasting down with grease in this treatment, and the hair is not changed from dampness, but on the contrary is made more beautiful by washing, and the straightening appears as natural as if born with it. Send a piece of your hair and 10c. and I will return it as a sample of my work. Cheveline is undoubtedly the greatest of all hair preparations. Price $3.00 per outfit.

And we can prove beyond a doubt that **Mme. Turner's Medicated Hair Grower** will cure any scalp trouble and stimulate the growth of hair, no matter what its condition may be. Price $1.00. We give the kind of soap we want you to use.

We can also prove to your satisfaction that **Mme. Turner's Mystic Face Bleach** will cure every, any, and all kinds of spots, marks or blemishes in 8 or 10 days, giving you a youthful, clear, sweet complexion, at least three shades fairer. Price, $1.00 Soap free. Send all orders to our Beautifying Parlors.

Real Human Hair Braids, perfect fitting Wigs made to order. ☞ No goods C. O. D.

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BEERS
JACOB METZGER CO.,
Wholesale Dealers

THE GAME OF DRAUGHTS.

So Old That Its Origin Is Lost In the Mists of Antiquity.

Draughts in some shape or form is doubtless a very ancient pastime. Indeed, the safest thing to say about it is that its origin is lost in the mists of antiquity. Representations of persons playing at a game resembling draughts are frequently found on ancient Egyptian monuments at least 3,000 years old. The Greeks had a similar game, from whom possibly it passed to the Romans. At least the old Roman game of latrunculi seems to have been a kind of draughts, though it is doubtful if the game as now played is very ancient. The game was popular and well known in France and Spain in the seventeenth century and was probably played there and in England centuries before that. That it was from France the game came into many of the other countries is evident from the fact that the French name—jeu de dames—passed with it.

Dam or damme was once the regular English name for one of the pieces. In Germany the game is still called damespiel, in Holland the board is dambord, and in Scotland dambrod still survives. In the United States the less usual name of chequers, spelled checkers, is employed. Polish, Spanish, Italian and Turkish draughts are varieties of the same game. The Polish game, which has several peculiarities, was introduced in Paris in 1723 and was at first played on a board of 100 squares with 40 men.—Chambers' Journal.

Ability to See Everything.

A New York surgeon, says the International Journal of Surgery, occasionally takes an applicant for a position on the house staff of the hospital with which he is connected and bids him look out of a window and describe what he sees. Some men practically see nothing at all; others notice but a few things, not always the most important, while the balance appear to observe everything. It is from among the latter that the successful candidate is commonly chosen. It is to the men who see everything that every art and science is indebted for whatever progress they have made, and the surgeon's method of gauging the probable value of a young man's service has nothing in it that is trivial and unimportant.

The Freeman in Chicago.

Ed. Felix, 368 Thirtieth street.
Louis Love, 2720 State street.
E. H. Faulkner, 3104 State street.
H. S. Winston, 280 Tweney-ninth
Richard Webb, 2640 1-2 State street.
J. P. Winstead, Shining Parlor, 391 Thirty-first street.

Convulsion, Fits, then Epilepsy.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine has been so successful in curing these brain-wrecking diseases that there is every reason to believe that even the most hopeless cases can be benefited, if not fully restored.

We will be pleased to refer any one thus afflicted to many who now enjoy the blessing of health, after years of hopeless suffering.

"I have a son that had brain fever when two years old, followed by fits of the worst type, and he was pronounced incurable. I spent hundreds of dollars for him, without relief. After about fifteen years he became so bad that we sent him to Longcliff hospital for the insane, at Logansport, Ind. He was there nearly three years, but he continued to grow worse, so we brought him home July 30, 1902, in an awful condition. He had lost his mind almost entirely. He hardly knew one of the family; could not even find his bed; was a total wreck. He had from 5 to 10 fits a day. We were urged to try Dr. Miles' Nervine, and before the first bottle was used, we could see a change for the better. We have given it to him ever since, and he has had but two very light spells since last August, 1903, and then he was not well other ways. We pronounce him cured, as he can work and go anywhere. If any one wishes to ask any questions concerning this, they are at liberty to do so."
E. H. BUNNELL, Lincoln, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

IT TAKES OUT THE CURL.

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PRICE $1.00

This is the renowned Harris Hair Straightener which does such effective work and is in demand from all parts of the country. Try one—its a good thing.

This instrument surpasses everything of its intent or purpose now before the public. Your hair will remain straight for months after using this most valuable need for the beautifying of your appearance.

The Hair Straightener Co.

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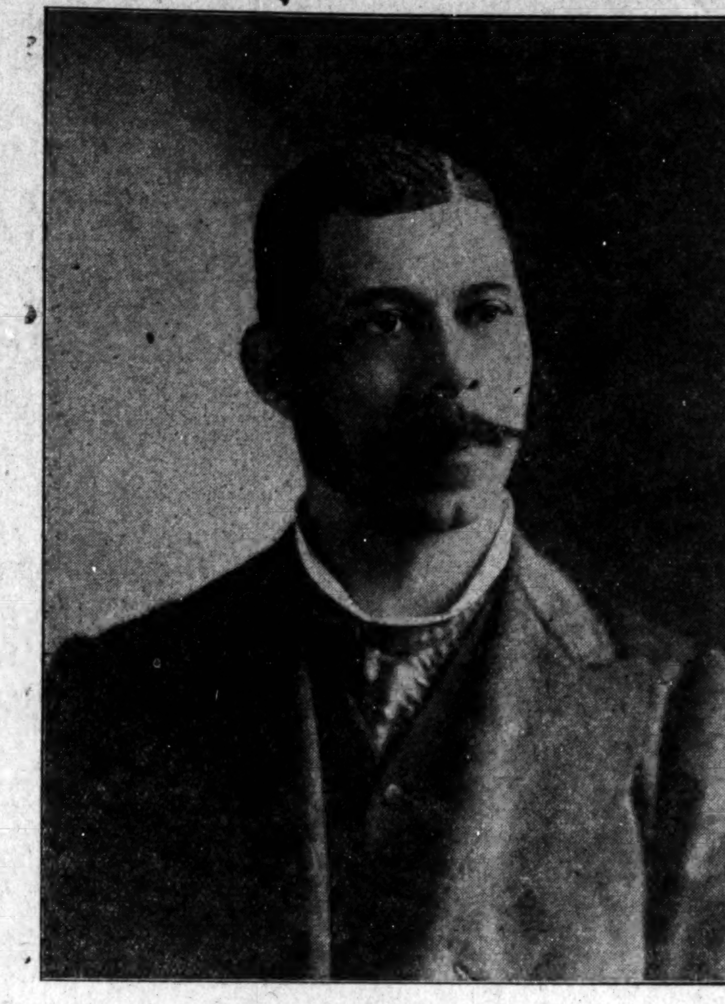


REV. J. S. FLIPPER, D. D.,

President of Morris Brown College at Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. J. S. Flipper, D. D., president of Morris Brown College, at Atlanta, Ga., is one of the greatest and ablest men in the A. M. E. church. He has pastored many of the largest churches in Georgia and especially in Atlanta with much success and great acceptability. His work at Big Bethel was marvelous and he is greatly admired by the citizens of Atlanta. Morris Brown College, the pride of African Methodism in Georgia, took on new life when Dr. Flipper was elevated to the presidency. The work advanced and prospered; the enrollment increased from 500 to 1,000 in a single year. The departments were increased and the faculty. Debts were paid and business methods established in conducting the affairs of the institution, thus making Morris Brown College, one of the foremost colleges in the country conducted solely by Negroes.

Dr. Flipper is a candidate for bishop and his good work for the church recommends him to the highest honors within its gift. Dr. Flipper presided over the General Conference Episcopal committee both at Columbus, O., and Chicago. He is a man of great learning and powerful influence; physically strong, affable and approachable, as true to a friend as the needle to the pole. His ability and work and not favoritism demands that he be made one of the bishops of the A. M. E. church in 1908

General Correspondence.

SHREVEPORT LOUISIANA

J. E. Young and Miss Australia Price were married recently and are at home with Mrs. J. D McGraw—Howard Lewis and Miss Stella Scott were married recently.—Mrs. H. T. Wilson has returned to the city to visit her husband. Mrs. N. B Blackburn has returned from Homer, La., to visit with relatives.—Lonnie McGraw was in the city recently, the guest of his brother, J. D. McGraw and wife.—William Robinson is recovering from a recent illness.

HENDERSON KENTUCKY.

An excursion went to went to St. Louis last Saturday.—A large crowd attended—Miss Susie A. Browne is spending a few weeks in Cincinnati.—Mrs. Nicholas Slaughter and little daughter, who have been visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Rankin left for their home at St. Louis, July 7.—Mrs. Queen Shelton and Miss Sarah Bonnett are ill—The Western Beauty Lodge, No. 3 gave an entertainment at Cabell's Park, Wednesday July 4—Mrs. Henrietta Taylor gave a lawn party at her home on Holoway street last Thursday night.

APALACHICOLA, FLORIDA.

Our city is alive with business, plenty of work for every one. The new railroad is being pushed through as fast as money and labor can do it. The greatest hinderance is the scarcity of labor. Our town has some very thrifty Colored men in it who are making a good living for themselves and families.—On Sunday June 24, Hiram Lodge No. 17, F. and A. M. and Lincoln R. A Chapter turned out at St. Paul's A. M. E. Church and Rev. J. E. Starkes delivered an able sermon to the craftmen.—The school girls have all come home and we are blest as three brought their diplomas—Rev. W. A. Tillman formerly the Pastor of Mt. Zion Baptist Church has resigned his charge and has organized a new Baptist Church known as Friendship Baptist Church—J. A. Simpson and Mr A. S. Rivers are conducting ice cream parlors and both are doing a lucrative business—Mrs. W. W. Collins left July 1, for Pensacola, to visit her sister.—Mrs. Ellen Jacdson has gone to Quincy to visit relatives—Mrs. G. W. Dupree will leave at an early date for Nashville.—Miss E. O. Page is at home visiting her mother and relatives.

COLUMBIA TENN.

The Y. M. C. A. celebrated its fourth anniversary last Sunday at the Mt. Tabor Presbyterian church—Miss Fannie M. Webster and brother have been visiting Mrs. Nettie Claggette at Theta, Tenn. The homes of Lewis Foster, Walter Dunnington and Mr. Woodfork were destroyed by fire last week.—Mrs. Lizzie Sheppard has been ill.—Rev. B. G. Gordon attended the district conference at Marshall last week—Mrs. James Gordon and Luvenia Blair entertained last Wednesday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. McCathey, of Nashville.—Mr. and Mrs. Anderson Hughes celebrated their fifty-ninth anniversary at their home Tuesday night. Quite a number of guests were present.—Dr. J. Q. Johnson, P. E., of the Columbia district was in the city last week.—"Ten Nights in a Bar-room" was given Monday night at Gholston Hall for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A.—Prof. Mack Webster's school picniced at Neapolis Saturday.—A party was given at the home of Mrs. Robert Goodloe in Hill street.—The marriage of Mrs. Lurrissa Watkins Hunter and Mr. Henry McCathey, of Nashville, Tenn., was solemnized at the home of the bride's father Tuesday night, July 3. Only a few intimate friends were present. After the ceremony they were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Watkins, Jr. They have gone to Nashville for their future home.

During the Middle Ages.

In Sir Walter Besant's posthumous work recently published, and dealing with London in mediaeval times, there are some interesting details concerning the food of Londoners and their dietetic predilections. According to the chronicler, "The people of mediaeval times loved everything to be sweet. They poured a sweet sauce over their birds and honey over their meat, and they also sweetened their wine. Each course, which consisted of three or four dishes for an ordinary dinner, was dinner in itself, combining fish, fowl, and sweets. For instance, at a certain dinner there were two courses only, but of eight or nine dishes to each course; thus we have in the first course lamprey, codling, shoulder of mutton, chicken, wild goose, wood dove, worts (vegetables), tortuons in paste. In the second we have eels, seahorse, lamb, mallard, quail, goldfinch and pynnonde; but there was an interval between each course." During Lent and on Fridays no butchers' stalls were opened; no cook-shops served meat to their customers. The food of the country people consisted mainly of vegetable produce. The universal drink was ale. In the fifteenth century home-brewed beer cost 1 1-2d. a gallon. Wine was 8d. or 12d. a gallon. Prices of all commodities were strictly fixed by regulation.—London Caterer.

WOMAN PROPOSES

By BEATRICE STURGES

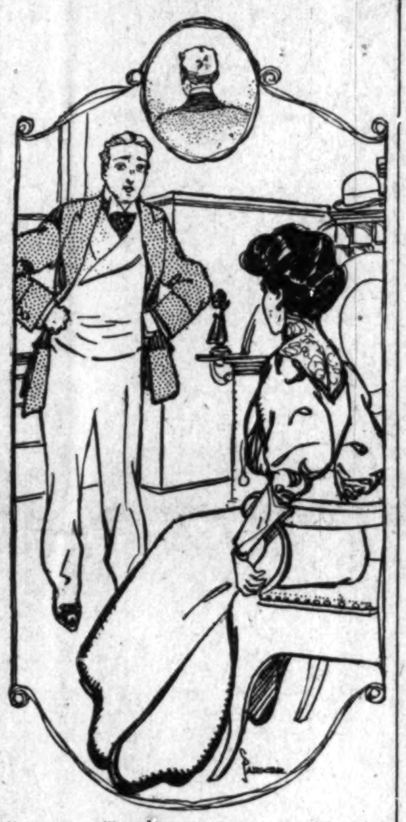
Copyright, 1906, by P. C. Eastment

For the first two years after she entered Stuart Lee's office as stenographer Miss Atherton's desk was placed so that every time she glanced up she saw the back of his head. This oft recurring incident, coupled with the fact that it was a very good looking head, well set on a pair of stalwart shoulders, probably had much to do with the state of affairs at the end of six months. Even in that time she had learned to distinguish his step from the dozens of others that traversed the same hall, to watch for his smile of greeting and to listen to his cheery "Good morning" as he took off his hat and rolled up the cover of his desk. Then she would take a good look at the smoothly brushed yellow hair and turn again to her work, which consisted of copying out long contracts and other tiresome legal forms.

Stuart Lee was a lawyer and had bent all his young efforts so hard toward success that it was beginning to come his way. At the end of two years he took larger offices, allowing himself the luxurious necessity of a private room. Miss Atherton then had charge of the large outside room, the second stenographer and the office boy. She saw more people and received more salary, but she missed the closer comradeship of the old days and the familiar sight of a blond head rising firmly above blue serge shoulders.

She kept on loving him, though, for the simple feminine reason that she couldn't help it.

Sometimes Lee gave her dictations that would take up an hour or more, and then he would make her rest a bit and chat with him before she started to work again. At other times he would ask her advice in the matter of an office boy or as to the choice of two samples for a summer suit or whether he looked fit to make a call without getting his hair cut, and he would sometimes lay a case before her to get another point of view.



"MARRIED!" HE BROUGHT OUT THE WORD INCREDULOUSLY.

To all of these friendly manifestations she responded gladly, with an inward thrill at the pleasingly intimate basis on which it seemed to place their relations.

Then this friendly glow would be suddenly chilled by a sweeping realization of the fact that she was only his stenographer and that he probably talked to her during the day because there was no one else at hand. Still there had been times when he impulsively called her into his room to watch a thunderstorm or an unusually beautiful sunset across the Hudson, and, standing close beside him at the window, she wondered if he had not felt some of the emotion that throbbed in her own pulses. If he did, however, he never spoke, and so the most gorgeous sunset was veiled in a gray mist for her, and it was a long time before a gold lined cloud appeared on her own horizon.

That was when she overheard a fragmentary conversation between Lee and one of his friends. In reply to some remark Lee had said, "I don't know what I would do without her."

The other laughed and responded: "Well, she's too pretty a girl to spend her life in an office. Somebody will be carrying her off some day."

Lee's reply ended indistinctly in "stop it some way" as he closed his desk with a bang, and as they passed out the door she heard the friend laugh again and say, "Do it yourself, eh?"

From that day she was a changed girl. She moved as one with a purpose, and yet there was a dreamy softness in her face and manner that seemed to envelop her as an atmosphere. Lee, looking at her closely, wondered that he had not realized how creamy was her skin, how deep her dark eyes and how fascinating the gold and copper lights in her brown hair. Gradually she told him about herself; that it was her grandfather who had won a certain gallant fight for the Confederacy, her father who had held an honorable office in a southern state and her brother who had won recognition for bravery in the Philippines; how she had been suddenly obliged to work after her father's death and stenography was the most immediate thing, but that she had no intention of being a stenographer all her life.

When he asked her what she would do or what she wanted to do she first looked at him and then blushed deeply, looking out of his window toward the Palisades, and he felt strangely disturbed. He had accepted her in his office as a matter of course. Companionship with her on that basis seemed natural and easy, but he was a man of reserve, and a departure from the conservative routine disquieted his phlegmatic nature. Their conversation kept the old friendly tone of everyday badinage and comprehension, but there was a subtle difference, and he began to feel her presence more and more.

Finally one spring afternoon when the sun was flooding his office with a primrose yellow glow she looked in and asked if she might talk with him.

"Why, certainly," he responded, with a smile, "and I wish you would sit in that yellow light. It just suits you in that brown dress."

She sat down, but did not speak at first. Her lips trembled, and she seemed to be seeking courage from the yellow sky. Suddenly she turned to him.

"Mr. Lee," she said, "I have been with you four years."

"Is it as long as that?" he questioned.

"Four years this day."

"They have been busy years," he said, "and, I hope, happy ones."

"Yes, they were happy," she answered slowly as a pink flush spread over her face. "But now I must go away."

"Go away? Leave me? Why, Helen, you mustn't. I can't spare you. Where would you go?"

In his surprise he had called her Helen for the first time, and her heart leaped. She turned to him tremulously and said, almost timidly, "I am going to get married."

"Married!" He brought out the word incredulously. "Why, I thought"—

Here he broke off and walked to the window, where he stood, his hands in his pockets, gazing moodily across the river.

She sat silent until he turned to her again. "Why do you do this?" he questioned.

Womanlike, she began with the reasons she felt least. "Because I want a home. I am all by myself, and I am tired of living in a boarding house. It is nothing but a travesty on life for a domestic woman to divide her time between an office and a boarding house. Besides, I have worked for four years, and I want to stop for awhile."

"Just for awhile?"

"Yes, for I mean to study law and keep my other work in practice so I can help."

"Help? Whom?"

"Help—him."

"He is a lawyer, then?" Lee almost choked over the question.

"Yes."

"What is he like? Is he all right? Is he worthy of you?"

She looked at him, he thought, a little sadly. "Like? He is the finest man in the whole world."

He walked swiftly to her. "But, Helen, Helen!" he exclaimed, "I don't understand it at all. I thought you were happy here, and I supposed, of course, you understood things. I'm lonely too. I haven't had a home for six years, and I thought that some day—Helen, don't you mind leaving me? Won't you miss me at all? Haven't you seen, girl, what you are to me?" He took her hands and drew her up beside him. "Didn't you know, Helen?"

"Know what?" She lifted her brown eyes to his.

"That I love you and want you to be mine?"

"You never said so," she answered.

"That's because I thought you knew and because I always blunder. I need somebody with me all the time. I need you, Helen. You're the biggest part of my life. Come and make a home for me."

He folded her suddenly in his arms, and his heart thrilled as he felt her lean on him.

"Sweetheart," he whispered, "I love you! I love you!"

She lifted her face to his. "Dear," she breathed so softly that he had to bend to catch it, "I have loved you for four years."

He held her close in the gathering dusk for one ecstatic moment. Then she drew away. He came back to earth slowly. Not letting her go, he looked away and out of the window, where the golden light had been merged into a dull purple streaked with red and where the evening star gleamed radiant in the upper blue. "This other chap," he began.

"What other chap?" she asked.

"The one you were—were going to marry."

She raised on her tiptoes and kissed him. "There's only one," she whispered, "and it's you."

Then she fled into the other office.

* * * * * * *

Everybody says that Lee's wife is the better lawyer of the two.

Butter In Holland.

In various parts of Holland are "butter control stations," which are described in detail by the agricultural editors. A chemist is at the head of each station, with a staff of analysts under him. Inspectors, instructed by the chemist, unexpectedly visit dairies, stores, creameries, etc., and collect samples of butter and all materials used in it. These samples are analyzed, and the results are registered, so that the officials connected with the "control" know almost exactly what the chemical composition is of the butter at each creamery, etc., and at any time of the year.

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You can now obtain a large dollar size free package of Man Medicine—free on request

Man-Medicine cures man-weakness.

Man Medicine gives you once more the gusto, the joyful satisfaction, the pulse and throb of physical pleasure, the keen sense of man-sensation, the luxury of life, body-power and body-comfort — free. Man Medicine does it.

Man Medicine cures man-weakness, nervous debility, early decay, discouraged manhood, functional failure, vital weakness, brain fag, backache, prostratitis, kidney trouble and nervousness.

You can cure yourself at home by Man Medicine, and the full size dollar package will be delivered to you free, plain wrapper, sealed, with directions how to use it. The full size dollar package free, no payments of any kind, no receipts, no promises, no papers to sign. It is free.

All we want to know is that you are not sending for it out of idle curiosity, but that you want to be well, and become your strong, natural self once more. Man Medicine will do what you want it to do; make you a real man, man-like, man-powerful.

Your name and address will bring it; all you have to do is to send and get it. We send it free to every discouraged one of the man sex. Interstate Remedy Co., 319 Luck Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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Always Reliable, Our Prescription Department.

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The Ayres Bulletin

Algerian Porch Rugs

These are the handsomest porch floor covering you can buy—the best and, until now, the most expensive. Clearing sale reductions put them within reach of the economical.
Size 3x6 feet now $2.50 instead of $4.50, the former price.
Size 4x7 feet now $4.00 instead of $7.00, the former price.
Size 5x8 feet now $5.75 instead of $9.75, the former price.
Size 6x9 feet now $7.50 instead of $12.75, the former price.
Size 8½x10½ feet now $11.25 instead of $18.50, the former price.
Size 9x12 feet now $15.00 instead of $24.00, the former price.

Porch Pillows.

Two groups now at two prices—Porch pillows at 25c that were 50c and 65c. Porch pillows at 48c, reduced from 75c and 85c.

Porch Shades.

Various quantities of nearly every size porch shade are still unsold. You know about what they've been selling at. Now you pay JUST HALF.

L. S. Ayres & Co.

CITY AND SOCIETY.

Mr Cook, of Terre Haute was in the city Sunday.

Miss Marietta Sommers, of Montpelier, Ind., is visiting in the city.

Mrs. James Neal entertained in honor of her husband's birthday July 4.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Walker was buried Saturday.

Woodbine Perfume has magic powers. On sale at Blodau's Drug Store.

Mrs. Miles R. Hall of Springfield, O. is visiting Mrs. H. L. Hummons of 622 N. West street, this week.

Miss Susie Wilson will leave Sunday for Paris, Ky., to be the guest of Miss Maggie Freeman for two weeks.

Charles Bradley, of Connersville, who has been deputized State solicitor for the Jamestown Exposition, was in the city Sunday.

Misses Letitia Coles of Lexington Ky., and Anna Shotwell of Cincinnati, guests of Mrs. Frances Baird Martin and Mrs J. V. Courtney, guest of Mrs. Nora Baird, were entertained last week as follows: Monday afternoon by Mrs. David Gee; Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. Frances Martin; Wednesday morning with a buffet luncheon by Mrs. W. E. Brown; Thursday afternoon with a trolley ride to Wonderland and dinner at the Parker House by Mrs. Susie Miller; Friday afternoon by Mrs. Nora Baird; Friday evening by Miss Mary Johnson; Saturday afternoon by Mrs. Peyton Willis.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

The Y. M. C. A. Mission Band will conduct the evening service at the Metropolitan Baptist Church on next Sunday. Messrs. Beasley, Beard and Russell will be the speakers. Good singing. This band will be at different churches every Sunday evening.

Preparations are being made for a good time at the Sumner School on the evening of the 26th. A lawn fete will be given under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. Special attractions good music, voting for the most popular young man, etc.

The Congress continues to interest men. Say, have you been at the rooms yet? Drop around and see how nice we look now.

Do you wish to get the full benefit of your physician's service? If so, you cannot afford to patronize any and every corner drug store. It pays every time to take your prescriptions where they will be properly compounded with pure, fresh drugs without substitution and in strict accordance with the wishes of your physician. Such a place is Gauld's Pharmacy, 601 Indiana Ave.

The Johnson House. First-class rooms and board; 322 N. Capitol Avenue.

General Corresspondence.

LOGANSPORT INDIANA. Herman Artis and Mr. Hand of Rockville, were in the city Sunday.—Miss Maggie Moore who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Jones, has returned to Rockville.—Harry Williams, of Milwaukee has accepted a position in the barber shop of C. S. Jones.—Dr. Hayworth of Culver, Ind., was in the city last Sunday.—Rev. Williams, the evangelist of the Illinois Conference passed through the city Saturday night and preached on the streets.—Mrs. Harry Williams of Milwaukee is the guest of her husband.—Quarterly meeting at Bethel Sunday. Presiding Elder Hunter will be present.—A. J. Allen, the poet has published a book "John's Message to Christ."

FOSTORIA OHIO. Mrs. Frances Logy the Methodist missionary of Chatham, Ont., preached at the First Baptist church last Sunday afternoon, subject, "The day is coming when the hearts of all will be revealed." Mrs. Hattie Burton, of Alexandria Ind., is the city, the guest of her father-in-law, E. Burton.—Charles Stubbs has gone to Indiana on business.—Mrs. Pearlie Page returned home with Mrs. B. Roberts.—Mrs. Green Burke and daughter Jennie have returned home Mr. Burke is ill.—Raymond and Ralph Anderson, of Lorain, O., are in the city.—Mesdames Lottie Nelson, W. Nelson, F. F. Carter, M. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Marshall composed a fishing party on the fourth.

MOUNDS ILLINOIS. The fourth of July was celebrated by an entertainment given by Calanthe Court. Over seventy-five guests were present. A concert was also given at the C. M. E. church.—Joseph Drosby, John Thompson, Circha Cleamons and Will Reed were guests from Mound City, Astella Coal, Wonecta Kennerson, Mary E. Gray, H. Mason, Edgar Walker, Cora McCloin, Augusta Freeman, Hattie Webb, Ida Bedford, Lucy Armo, Will Mason, George Clark, Albert Freeman, Andrew Woods and Ira Kinnerson were guests from Cairo.—Mrs. Mamie Summerville, of Olmstead, T. W. Jones, Robert Green and John Kennedy were the guests of Miss Sarah Capers last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Harrison's baby was smothered to death July 5.—Miss Annie Harrison and mother are ill.—Miss Sarah Capers and sister were the guests of Robert Green, at Cairo, Monday evening.—Leslie Howard visited Wickliffe last week.—Miss Rosa Thompson, of Mound City was the guest of Miss Willie Brassfield last Tuesday.—Thomas Phillips, of Cairo was the guest of Miss Rosa Allison last week.—W. Ball of Cairo, was in the city last week.

SCRANTON PENN. Ashton Dorsey is the delegate to the Sunday School Institute at Braddock, July 25, 26 and 27. He will respond to the address of welcome and will also deliver an address on the closing evening, subject, "Education." Mrs. A. Brooks has been granted a divorce from Jesse Brooks, and her maiden name Miss A. Grimes has been restored.—The Fourth of July lawn social given by the Howard Place Sunday school was quite a success socially and financially. Wilkesbarre was well represented.—The lawn social by the Shiloh Baptist church was a nice affair. The pastor, Rev. J. B. Boddie had the photo of the guests taken.—Rev. C. P. Hurelngton, the preacher and singer, of Bloomsburg, accomapanied by his wife will spend Sunday with Rev. Dr. West at Howard place.—The W. H. M. Society of Baimbridge gave a concert Thursday night. This society is doing a good work for the uplifting of humanity. Mrs. Emma F. Thompson, president.—Rev. C. A. Tindley, pastor. Mrs. Mattie Nelson, of Philadelphia is visiting her brother, Charles Webster and wife, 326 Dix Court.

COVINGTON KENTUCKY. Mrs. J. F. Montgomery returned to her home at Chicago last Monday after a two weeks' pleasant visit with Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Robinson. The two year old twin son of Rev. and Mrs. Robinson died recently.—The Building and Loan Association is progressing nicely.—Invitations have been issued to the wedding of Miss L. E. Walker and Mr. George B. Snowden, July 31, at the Thirteenth Street Baptist church.—J. D. Duncan, of Bowling Green, Ky., spent a week with his son, Dr. Duncan the druggist. The were visited Sunday by his son, Henry Duncan, Robert Allen and Harvey Preyer, of Columbus. Undertakers Lewis and Thompson of Cincinnati were callers at the Duncan Pharmacy Sunday.—The Union Methodist picnic Wednesday was quite a success.—Miss Anna Humphrey will visit friends at Owensboro, Ky.—Miss Tennie Robinson of Indianapolis was the guest of Miss C. Moore last week.—Miss Etta Humphrey is convalescing after a long illness.—Charles Jordan and Samuel Payne have returned from New Orleans.—Mr. and Mrs. Ed Jones have returned from Paris where they enjoyed a pleasant two weeks' visit. B. Arnett Douglass spent the fourth with his aunt at Dayton.—Dr. Brown, of Dayton, was a visitor at Duncan's Pharmacy Sunday.—Mr. Howard, the G. E. R. of the Negro Elks has gone to Columbus, O. to complete the arrangements for the National Encampment which will be held there next month. The Cincinnati K. of P. had their annual sermon at Covington Sunday and paid their respects to Duncan's Pharmacy on their return.

THE OFFICIAL ROUTE.

The C. H. & D. and the Q. & C. Railroads have been selected as the route by which the Indiana delegation will go to the National Negro Business League meeting in Atlanta, Ga., August 29, 30 and 31, 1906. A special Pullman car will leave Indianapolis August 27, at 4 50 p. m.; Cincinnati, 8 p. m.; Lexington, 10:25 p. m., and Chattanooga at 6 30 p. m., reaching Atlanta at noon August 28. Parties desiring to go from Indianapolis or join the party en route can have reservations made, and can secure full information by addressing the undersigned. Rates will be a fare and a third, plus twenty-five cents, for the round trip on the certificate plan. Arrangements have been consummated to have special car both going and returning. The only additional expense for the special car will be the Pullman fare from the point at which car is taken.

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THOMPSON'S WEEKLY REVIEW

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

liable colored capitalists are prominent in the management of this institution, which is said to be the first of its kind in the state of Tennessee. One hundred thousand dollars is a comparatively small amount for a race numbering 10,000,000 to raise for so vital a purpose, and when Dr. Jordan's plan is fully matured and the call is made the response should be prompt and liberal from every bailiwick between the oceans, for the wrongs of one are the wrongs of all.

R. W. THOMPSON.

If your news dealer does not have The Freeman on sale have him order it for you.

FORTY YEARS A FREEMAN.

By George H Jones.

The Churches, Social, Moral and Industrial condition of the race in Jacksonville, Ill.

It is generally true that our last letter from every city furnishes an excuse for a certain class of citizens to criticise our method. But, if our readers will only stop for a moment and think they will see that we could hardly do justice to our heading without showing the social and moral condition of the Negro after forty years of freedom. It is alright, some say, to tell how much money the Negro has, to praise his business qualifications and paint in brilliant colors his glorious achievements but don't for the life of you, say a word about his morals.

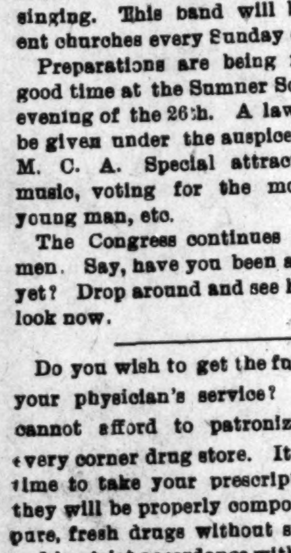
If these thoughts we are writing now were handed down to our children after another forty years have passed would they not ask this question?—What were the social and moral condition of our fathers. We are making history, dear readers, which is destined to live after our life work is ended. Therefore in reporting the condition of our people in the various walks of life, we owe this much to prosperity to either tell the truth or say nothing.

The A. M. E. Church of Jacksonville is an old brick structure of unknown value with a seating capacity for about three hundred. This church is free from debt and there is a little money in the bank with which to begin building a new church. Strangers receive a cordial welcome here and the moral condition of a majority of the members is above reproach. Rev. Derrick is the pastor of the Baptist Church here. He is a promising young pulpit orator, about 24 years old and has never been accused of misappropriating the dollar money of his church. We understand that it is this misappropriation business and the general corruption of some of the ministers which caused young Derrick to leave the A. M. E. Church as the Derrick family are Methodist in faith. The Baptist Church is a brick building; has a large audience room and a basement below where entertainments etc., are held. This church was built soon after congress voted for the amendment to the constitution making the Emancipation Proclamation a part of our National Law. It shows what the beating rain and hail has done to one building, at least, since the Negro race started out to convince the civilized world that they have a just claim to all the rights and privileges of the human family. Notwithstanding this fact that all these long years have passed yet there is a mortgage left to burden the people. Too bad, isn't it brethren, for this bright young man to be thus handicaped; but it is said he is meeting the demands of the house like an old veteran church builder.

The colored Christian Church is a small frame structure and was recently built. Mr. E. M. Harles solicited the funds to build this church. When it is completed it will be paid for. He is credited with making this assertion, "That during his life he will see that no mortgage is made to burden the people."

Socially there are two distinct classes here among our people. The lower element remains down in the slums where they belong away from the better class of society. It is generally known that the signs of the times demand that these loud mouthed Jim Crow Negroes be given a place by themselves so, that the onward march of the enterprising colored citizens may not be impeded by these municipal buzzards. It is pleasingly perceptible that the Negro is growing better every way. And that immorality and drunkardness cannot withstand the great tidal wave of reform which is abroad in this land. The noble efforts of Dr. D. A. Graham the great moral leader of his race is receiving the hearty support of the best people.

Jacksonville can justly claim a well regulated social and moral system among our people. Strangers are made very welcome in this city, and if you come clean, they will give you a good time. Manual labor, teaming and work in private families, etc., seems to be the only means of a livelyhood for our people here. Wages average from $1.25 to $1.75 per day for men and $1.00 per day for women. Next article under this head is a visit to Alton, Ill. George H. Jones, 2740 Lawton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.



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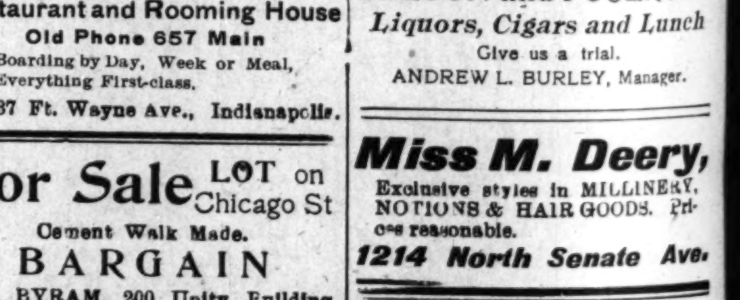
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